

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1787.—VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED .. SIXPENCE, UNSTAMPED—FIVEPENCE

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 1842.)

Mr. Crofts transacts business in the way of PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks, but particularly BRITISH MINES, at net prices. All orders must be with the utmost punctuality, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS when required.

EAST ROYALTON.—The purchase of these shares is specially recommended. The engine which is now in course of erection will enable large monthly returns of tin to be made, which will yield great profits. The prospects of the mine are splendid, and a rise in price of shares certain.

HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. Crofts' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. Crofts' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

VIRTUOUS LADY.

Mr. Crofts has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the shares of this extraordinary rich mine, either as BUYER or SELLER. It has lately vastly improved, and the shares are advancing rapidly. An early application for shares at present prices is necessary.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—

35 Australian Uni. Gold, 1 1/2% prem.	15 East Lovell, £19 1/2.	50 No. Treskerby, 13s 3d
50 Anglo-Argent., 18s 6d	20 East Rosewarne, 2s.	20 Pestarena, 27s. 6d.
10 Bwlich Consols, 4s.	100 Frontino, 21s. 9d.	5 Providence, 45s.
30 Brynpostig, 19s. 6d.	15 Frank Mills, 23s.	25 Prince of Wales, 25s.
15 Budnick Consols, 15s.	50 Gen. Brazilian, 3s. pm.	10 Rose and Chiverton, 10s.
50 Crelake, 2s. 9d.	10 Gt. Retallack, 17s. 3d.	35 So. Condurrow, 34s.
50 Chontales, 15s. 6d.	10 Great Laxey, £19 1/2.	100 Taquaril, 3s. pm.
25 Caldbeck Fells, 33s.	25 Gt. So. Chiverton, 32s. 6d.	2 West Chiverton, £57.
70 Drake Walls, 19s.	15 Gt. No. Laxey, 20s. 6d.	50 West Maria, 27s. 9d.
30 Don Pedro, £3 11 3/4 pm	10 Great Vor, £14 1/2.	100 W. Drake Walls, 4s. 6d.
25 East Seton, 42s.	25 Holmbush and Kelly, 5s.	5 West Godolphin, 16s.
50 E. New Lovell, 12s 9d	10 Marke Valley, 47 1/2.	5 W. Rose Down, 22s.
10 East Caradon, £5 11 3/4	30 New Birch Tor, 12s 6d.	50 York Peninsula, 6s.
		50 Yudanmut., 28s. 6d.

MR. W. L. I. A. M. W. A. R. D.,
95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.
Business as BUYER or SELLER in Frontino, Chontales, Don Pedro, General Brazilian, and Taquaril Gold shares.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. C. A. POWELL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUYER or SELLER of every description of negotiable securities at current market prices net.

Special facilities for transacting business in the shares of mines more prominently before the public.

Anyone wishing to know what to do in CALDBECK FELLS shares can be advised by me.

Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

T. R. is in a position to give bona fide advice respecting the following shares, as to which should be bought, sold, and avoided, having had the mines inspected by competent agents:—

Bronfloyd.	East Caradon.	Prince of Wales.
Bedford Consols.	East Lovell.	West Caradon.
Bedford United.	Great Rock.	West Maria and Fortescue.
Caldbeck Fells.	Hingston Down.	Wheal Grenville.
Chiverton Moor.	Marke Valley.	Wheal Seton.
Devon Consols.	New Seton.	

There is no class of investment so profitable as mining; on the other hand, large sums of money are lost in these shares, which demonstrates the necessity of a judicious selection. Investors will do well, therefore, to seek the advice of T. R. before they make an outlay of their capital, as his great practical experience will be of much service to them in selecting genuine mines, and avoiding those which would involve them in a certain loss.

Money advanced to any extent on good mining shares.

Office hours Ten to Four. Bankers: Bank of England.

SILK AND CO., HOME AND COLONIAL AGENCY,
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY CIRCUS, W., and 36, MARK LANE, (No. 75), E.C., have BUSINESS in the following shares:—

Bronfloyd.	East Lovell.	Prince of Wales.
Brynpostig.	Frank Mills.	South Condurrow.
Budnick Consols.	Frontino.	Tincroft.
Chiverton Consols.	Great North Laxey.	Tamar Valley.
Chontales.	Great Laxey.	Wheal Uny.
Devon Great Consols.	Kitty (St. Agnes).	Wheal Seton.
East Bottle Hill.	North Treskerby.	

FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,
BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at net prices:—

50 Anglo-Argent., 14s. 9d.	3 East Lovell, £19 1/2.	50 Nanteos Cons., 25s.
20 Australian United, 23s. 9d. prem.	20 E. Providence, 7s. 9d.	20 North Crofty, 36s. 3d.
15 Budnick Cons., £2 11 3/4	10 Frank Mills, £3 10s 6d	50 Pestarena, 25s. 3d.
20 Bronfloyd, £3 10s.	10 Frontino, 21s.	50 Port Phillip, 26s.
20 Bwlich Consols, £3 1 3/4	10 Great Rock, £7 3/4.	1 Providence, £35 1/2.
50 Chontales, 15s.	60 Gen. Brazil., 3s. pm.	20 South Darren, 40s.
3 Cargoll, £2 1/2.	3 Great Vor, £14.	50 So. Condurrow, 40s.
30 Caldbeck Fells, 31s.	10 Great Western, 89s 6d	2 Taquaril, 3s. 3d. pm.
15 Chiverton, £3 3s. 9d.	10 Hammett, 21s.	2 Tincroft, £19.
20 Don Pedro, £3 9s 6 pm	5 Hingston, 29s. 6d.	100 W. Drake Walls, 4s.
2 Ding Dong, £24 1/2.	5 Marke Valley, £6 17 9	1 Wheal Seton, £26 1/2.
25 East Seton, 40s. 6d.	20 New Lovell, 30s.	20 West Maria and Fortescue, 27s. 6d.
5 East Caradon, £6 9s.	10 No. Rosewarne, £5 12s 6	
5 East Caradon, £6 9s.	50 No. Treskerby, 14s 3d	

W. M. strongly recommends the immediate purchase of HAMMETT and NANTEOS Consols shares. A plan of Hammett and special report forwarded upon application.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HAMMETT shares. State number and lowest price.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 20 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—

2 Minera, £170; 3 Herodsfoot, £44 1/2; 2 Devon Great Consols, £142 1/2; 35 Drake Walls, 15s.; 10 West Caradon, £10; 2 Providence, £35 1/2; 10 East Seton, £33 1/2; 1 South Caradon, £44; 40 Bwlich Consols; 5 Van; 50 Redmoor; 45 Hingston Down, 33s.; 50 Hammett; 60 Okel Tor, 14s. 6d.; 30 East Rosewarne, 1s. 9d.; 100 Mining Association; 30 Aberdunant; 100 Australian United Gold, £1 3s. 9d. prem.; 150 General Brazilian, 4s. 6d. prem.; 15 Linnes, £3 2s. 9d.; 200 Taquaril, 6s. prem.; 70 Yudanmutans, £1 1/2; 20 United Mexican, £4 1/2; 30 Cape Copper; 60 Don Pedro.

Mr. Budge can recommend the purchase of shares in a progressive mine, making profits and fast approaching a dividend state, and strongly advises the purchase of the shares at their present nominal price.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—
STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

Published every evening at 5 o'clock.
Forwarded by same night's mail to subscribers.
Entered at Stationers' Hall, July, 1868.

Contains the latest closing prices of any share-list published; showing the rise and fall in railways, banks, foreign stocks, colonial securities, American securities, foreign railways; telegraphic, insurance, steamship, and miscellaneous shares; Cornish and Welsh mines, foreign gold mines, &c.

With remarks on the daily operations, and advice as to purchases or sales.

Annual subscription, £1 1s.; by post, £2 2s.; monthly subscription by post, 4s.; single copy, 1d.; by post, 2d.

Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

CORNISH AND FOREIGN MINES—
TO SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHERS.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, Nov. 19, No. 559, Vol. XI., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—

East Wheal Lovell.	Bronfloyd.	Bwlich Consols.
Great Rock.	Chontales.	West Caradon.
West Great Work.	Great Western.	Don Pedro.

With Particulars of the Tin Market, Advance in the Copper Standard, Anomalies in the Mining Market, &c.

INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF
RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to bona fide investors on application, in addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
(three doors only from Heron's passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange).

Twenty-four years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Twenty-two in London.)
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.

References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

MR. EDWARD COOKE,
STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET
(and Mining Exchange), LONDON, E.C.

E. C. deals in Australian United Gold mining shares, both fully paid and the ordinary shares.

EAST LOVELL shares should be bought, as they will probably have a great rise. The current profits are about £1750 to £2000 monthly, or equal to nearly £3 per share quarterly. Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. W. H. CUELLO,
No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

BONA FIDE MINING INVESTMENTS.
MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
14, PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., gives good advice on mines, and can recommend shares now well worth buying. Full particulars on application.
Bankers: Bank of England.

Established Twelve Years—Twenty-four Years' Experience.
MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN'S "INVESTMENT CIRCULAR
AND FINANCIAL RECORD" for AUGUST comprises:—

A Comprehensive Review of the Money, Stock, and Share Markets for the month; a Selection of the Best Investments, yielding Dividends of from 2 to 20 per cent.; a Statement of the Dividends paid in all Joint-stock and Cost-book Companies; and a notation of all the events of the month that are interesting to Investors or intending Investors. Gratis, and post free.

BARTLETT and CHAPMAN recommend the purchase of The Lovell, Great South Chiverton, Llanarmon, North Jane, Tin Valley, West Chiverton, Wheal Jane, and Lovell Consols shares. Full particulars forwarded on application, 36, Cornhill, E.C.

LIANARMON LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Messrs. BARTLETT and CHAPMAN invite attention to the shares in this company, which has been formed to work the east continuation of the Old Nant lode, in Denbighshire, the west run of which returned profits exceeding £1,000,000, and the large horizontal deposit of lead or "flat," which has given enormous profits to four or five mines in the vicinity of Llanarmon, and which in that mine will be reached in 10 or 12 fms. further sinking.

The capital is divided into 10,000 shares of £2 each, fully paid up, so that no further liability will be incurred beyond the nominal value of the shares.

Samples of the ore (which are very rich), as also plans, can be seen at the office, 36, Cornhill, E.C., where prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained.

OLD TREBURGETT SILVER AND LEAD MINE.
Messrs. TILLY and THOMAS, 1, CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C., invite the ATTENTION of INVESTORS to the SHARES now being issued in this mine.

In addition to the rich lead ore, which has lately been sold at £24 a ton, there exists in the capels of the lode a large amount of true silver ore, which in its undressed state is worth £28 per ton.

Samples of the ore can be seen and prospectuses obtained at the above offices.

NEW WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINE, Nov. 15, 1869.—Alluding to the last report from the agent respecting the discovery of tin in the adit level, a box of specimens from the lode has been received at the company's offices, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, which on inspection will be found to be of a quality scarcely to be surpassed; and shareholders and others are invited to call and see for themselves.

WALTER TREGBELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., DEALS in all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN SECURITIES, either for immediate cash or the fortnightly settlement.

W. T. is always prepared to do business in the shares of the Brazilian Gold Mines, which, from long experience, he is well acquainted with.

Taquaril shares are a first-class investment.

MR. J. H. COCK, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Fifteen years' experience in Cornwall and London.

Business transacted in all the leading mines, and those difficult of purchase or sale negotiated.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in New Lovell, Ding Dong, Botallack, Hammett, North Treskerby, Levant, and St. Ives Consols.

MR. J. J. REYNOLDS, 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET
BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, has FOR SALE:—

20 Bronfloyd, £3 7s. 6d.	5 East Lovell, £19.	10 East Seton, £2 3s. 6d.
1 Devon Gt. Con., £140.	10 Wheal Chiverton, £3.	25 So. Condurrow, 36s 6d
3 Ding Dong, £23 1/2.	50 Nanteos Consols, 25s.	20 Hammett (Tin).
10 Drake Walls, 19s. 6d.	50 Virtuous Lady, 27s 6d.	25 Budnick Cons., £2 10s.
10 Chiverton Moor, £33 1/2.	10 Wheal Grenville, 40s.	20 E. Rosewarne, 4s. 6d.
	5 Wheal Vor, £14.	

J. J. R. has SPECIAL BUSINESS in Hammett Tin, both as BUYER and SELLER.

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY.
Established 1839.

Foreign Stocks, Colonial Government Bonds, Railway, Bank, Telegraph, Mining, and other Shares.

Facilities afforded to Investors upon advantageous terms.

Full market prices given, free of commission, to parties desiring to realize.

LOANS granted for one year, or any shorter period, on Stocks and Shares having a market value.

DEPOSITS of all amounts received at 5 per cent. interest per annum.

Bank and Finance Agency Business generally undertaken.

RICHARD TAYLOR AND COMPANY.
12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS is PREPARED TO DEAL in the FOLLOWING SHARES at close prices, viz.:—West Wheal Seton, South Condurrow, East Seton, East Lovell, Great Laxey, Bronfloyd, and Frank Mills.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

Specially recommends shareholders to peruse the Third Edition of his pamphlet, entitled "How to Invest, and What to Select." Now ready.

BUYER or SELLER of shares in South Merilyn, East Lovell, Hammett, Nanteos, Frank Mills, Bronfloyd, and East Seton.

SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR,
Issued Monthly, post free, 6d., contains

RELIABLE INFORMATION upon the FOLLOWING and other MINES:—

Bronfloyd, "Limited."	Great Rock, "Limited"	North Lovell.
Trumpet Consols.	East Wheal Lovell.	Wheal Mary Ann.
Tincroft.	West Chiverton.	Wheal Margaret.
Wheal Jane.	Nangiles.	Dolcoath.
West Wheal Seton.	East Chiverton.	Ding Dong.
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)	West Frances.	Spartan Moor.
St. Ives Consols.	Penhalls.	Herodsfoot.
Botallack.	Devon Great Consols.	Great Wheal Vor.
South Caradon.	Van, "Limited."	Marke Valley.
Great Laxey.	Providence.	East Pool.

MESSRS. SHARP AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
Established 1852.] Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

MR. W. H. L. A. N. Y. O. N.,
(Late of Kennall Gunpowder Company)
GUNPOWDER MERCHANT,
TRURO.

LEAD MINES AS AN INVESTMENT.
Now ready, by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.R.G.S.,
THE THIRD EDITION OF

THE "LEAD MINES OF CARDIGANSHIRE AND
MONTGOMERYSHIRE,"—discripts comprising VAN, DYLLIFF, LISBURN, EAST DARRIN, SOUTH DARRIN, CEFN BRWYN, and other important Mines. With a MAP, showing the position of the different Mines, arranged and drawn specially for this Pamphlet.

This edition is revised, with additional remarks, and more mines represented on map. Price 1s.
8, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

Second edition, price 6d.,
SELF HELP TO PATENT LAW;
Also, price 1s.,
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWS.

By GEORGE DAVIES, C.E.
Published at the Office for Patents, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, by GEORGE DAVIES, C.E. (late John Davies and Son).
Established 1835.

MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., 74, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

Caldbeck Fells	30s. to 32s 6d	Wheal Seton	Closing prices.
East Caradon	£ 6 1/2, £ 6 1/2	Great Wheal Vor	£ 25 to £ 30
East Seton	1 1/2, 1 1/2	Frontino	20s. " 22s.
50 W. Chiverton, £25 1/2	17s.	Don Pedro	3s 1/2, 3 1/2
Wheal Crebor	10s. " 12s	Taquaril	3s. " 4s.
Hingston	29s. " 31s.	Marke Valley	3s. " 4s.

EAST LOVELL.—This mine continues very rich in the shaft, worth £1000 per fathom for 12 feet. Messrs. H. and Co. buy or sell at closest prices.
Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE the following shares, free of commission:—

50 Polbreen, £2 13s. 9d.	20 Gt. South Chiverton (call paid).	30 Lovells.
25 Great Royaltion, 4s 6d	20 Caldbeck Fells, 31s.	5 Margaret, £10 1/2.
50 W. Chiverton, £25 1/2	10 West Godolphin, 17s.	50 Hammett.
25 Prince of Wales, 24s 6d	25 Chiv. Moor, £3 13s 9d	10 East Lovell, £18 1/2.
30 East Seton, £2 1s. 3d.	50 Van United, 20s.	55 Van Consols, £1 14s.
50 West Maria and Fortescue, 27s. 3d.	20 Don Pedro, £3 8 9 pm	40 Crebor, 11s.
35 Virtuous Lady.	75 Chontales, 14s. 9d.	100 Excelsior, 2s. 6d.
5 Mary Ann, £16 1/2.	25 Port Phillip, 6s 3d pm.	2 Providence, £33 1/2.
100 Royaltion (offer wtd.)	100 Taquaril, 4s. pm.	3 Seton, £27.
5 W. Chiverton, £25 1/2	20 Frontino, 21s. 9d.	5 Tincroft, £19 1/2.
50 Nanteos Consols, £1 1/2	10 Wh. Chiverton, £3 1 3/4	10 East Lovell, £13 1/2.
2 Devon Gt. Con., £137 1/2	25 Tan yr-Alit, £5 1/2.	30 No. Treskerby, 13s 6d
10 Marke Val., £6 18s 9d	20 Bronfloyd, £39 1/2.	5 Great Laxey, £19 1/2.
20 East Caradon, £6 1/2.	50 Hingston Down, 32s.	100 Holmbush and Kelly
50 Princess of Wales, 9s.	50 East Providence, 5s.	Bray, £33 1/2.

NANTEOS CONSOLS.—The advices received from these mines this day (Friday) justify me in advising a purchase of the shares at once. They are limited to £1 per share, and fully paid up.

HAMMETT Tin shares also require immediate attention, as a great rise in price is certain to take place shortly.

References exchanged.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

EAST LOVELL.—The lode in the shaft has fallen off from £1650 for length to from £600 to £800 per fathom. The granite has made its appearance on the eastern end, and is inclining west, as it did in the last squat. An intention of paying a large dividend (say, £2 10s. per share) has been intimated to a favoured few. Is this to please those who bought at £27, or to rig the shares? If £2 10s. per share be paid for the three months it will assuredly be the last, and any future dividends questionable. There are no reserves in the mine yet laid open. Let shareholders bear this in mind, and the public refrain from buying.

ENDEAN, HOOKE, AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Every class of marketable stock dealt in for cash or account. SPECIAL BUSINESS in Aberdunant, Van, and other Welsh mines.

Investors are recommended to act cautiously, and to consult Messrs. ENDEAN, HOOKE, and Co. Consultation fee, £1 1s.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Aberdunant shares. State number and lowest price.

An OFFER WANTED for 50 Tamar Valley.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.

Business operations in Mining Shares effected at close market rates.

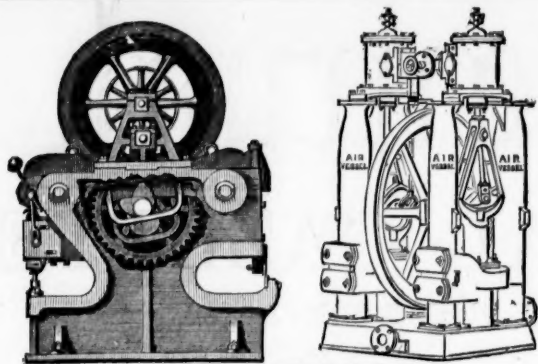
Reliable information afforded upon most of the Welsh lead mines.

Daily Price Lists to applicants.

Mr. Thomas begs to remind his customers of the opportunity that still exists of purchasing, through him, the shares of the Nanteos Consols Mining Company (Limited), and fully-paid £1 shares, at 25s. per share net.

Mr. T. leaves London to night to view several mines in the counties of Montgomery and Cardigan (amongst them Nanteos); and to any enquiries addressed to him during next week at the Devil's Bridge Hotel, near Aberystwith, he will be prepared to reply.—Nov. 19, 1869.

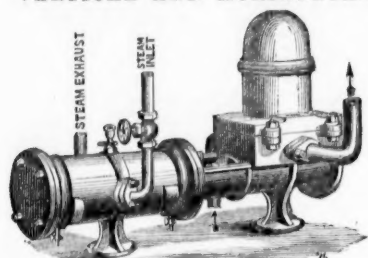
MESSRS. A. STUART AND CO., 93, BISHOPSGATE
STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., have BUSINESS, for cash or account, in the following mines:—53 Gonaema, 6s. 9d.; 20 Mining Association, 16s. 9d.; 20 Prince of Wales, 23s. 6d.; 20 West Prince of Wales, 3s. 6d.; 20 West Drake Walls, 5s. 3d.; 25 Frontino, £1 1/2; 50 Taquaril, 13s.; 15 Anglo-Argentine, 17s. 9d.; 5 East Seton, £23 1/2; 10 Don Pedro, £4 1/2; 1 Providence, £37 1/2; 25 Chontales, 14s. 3d.; 10 Australian United, £25 1/2; 15 Bwlich Consols; 10 Bronfloyd, £39 1/2; 10 Van Consols, £1 1/2; 20 Hammett.

JOHN CAMERON,
MAKER OF

EAM PUMPS, PORTABLE ENGINES, PLATE BENDING ROLLERS,
BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING
MACHINES, PATENTEE OF THE DOUBLE CAM LEVER
PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL
PUNCHING MACHINES,

EGERTON STREET IRON WORKS,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

PATENT UNIVERSAL STEAM PUMPS,
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL.



POWERFUL—SIMPLE—DURABLE—RELIABLE—CHEAP.
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER INVENTIONS.

SOLE MAKERS—
HAYWARD TYLER AND CO.,
84 AND 85, UPPER WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON, E.C.
. WHERE IT CAN BE SEEN AT WORK.

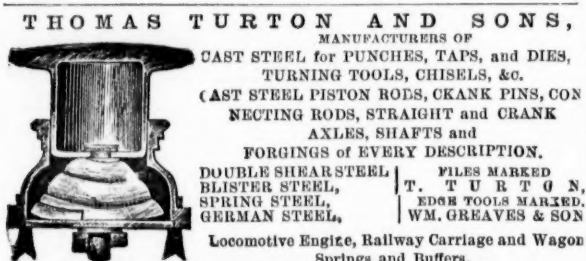
GAMBLE'S PATENT STEAM LUBRICATOR.
FOR STATIONARY, LOCOMOTIVE, AND STEAM ENGINES.



SELF-ACTING

Lubricates all the valves and internal parts of the cylinder continuously. Effects a most important saving in the oil or tallow. Increases the regularity of working. Prevents frequent repairs.

SOLE MAKERS—
HAYWARD TYLER AND CO.,
84 AND 85, UPPER WHITECROSS STREET,
LONDON, E.C.



THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, AND DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-
NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT AND CRANK
AXLES, SHAFTS and
FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, FILES MARKED
BLISTER STEEL, T. T. U. R. T. O. N.
SPRING STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED.
GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SON
Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon
Springs and Buffers.
SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.



PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED
AT THE
HAVRE
EXHIBITION
OF 1868
TO



PEACOCK AND BUCHAN'S
No. 3 COMPOSITION PAINT.

Is superior to all other paints, and, being mixed ready for use, is cheaper. It also lasts longer, will wash without rubbing off, and can be applied by gardeners or labourers, requiring no oil, turpentine, or varnish. It is applicable for all kinds of house painting, greenhouses, vinerias, pit frames, &c.; also for carts, wagons, railway plant, agricultural implements, and MINING PURPOSES, &c., after a successful trial of nearly TWENTY YEARS.

It dries in a few hours with a beautiful brilliant surface, without stickiness or unpleasant smell; and is more economical, and stands longer than unground ordinary paint, mixed by hand. It has been opened after ten years, and found to be quite good and ready for use.

As any person can lay it on, it is found to be most economical and useful to country gentlemen, and to the settler in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, &c., when living at a distance from a town—enabling every man to be his own painter. Danger from fire on board ship is also prevented. (See pamphlet, with testimonials, sent free on application.)

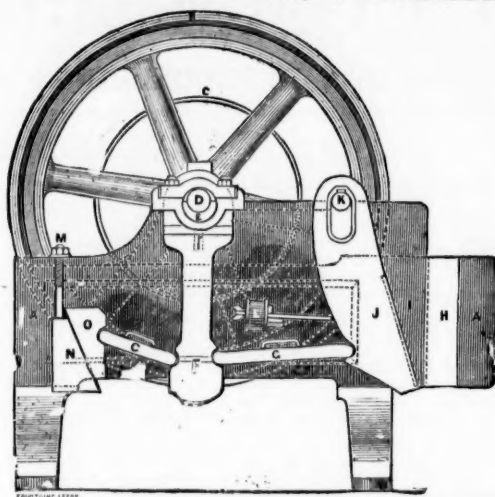
PEACOCK AND BUCHAN'S ANTI-CORROSION METALLIC PAINT for MINING PLANT, at 30s. per cwt., is extensively used by the great mining companies, being cheap and durable.

For prices, &c., apply to
MESSRS. PEACOCK AND BUCHAN, SOUTHAMPTON;
MR. ROBERT ORD, JUN., MANAGER, 39, UPPER EAST SMITHFIELD, LONDON;
Or their accredited agents in all parts of the world.
AGENTS WANTED FOR INLAND TOWNS.

CURE YOURSELF BY THE ELECTRIC SELF-ADJUSTING
CURATIVE AND MAGNETIC BELT.—Sufferers from spermatorrhoea,
nervous debility, painful dreams, &c., can now cure themselves by the only guar-
anteed remedy in Europe, and sanctioned by the FACULTY.
Free for one stamp by W. JAMES, Esq., Percy House, Bedford-square, London.
N.B.—MEDICINE AND FEES SUPERSEDED.
Reference to the leading Physicians of the day.
A TEST GRATIS. SEND FOR DETAILS.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER, OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.
It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.
For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Eaton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.
H. R. Marsden, Esq. THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.
WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz.
WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes for fine road metal, free from dust.
Messrs. ORD and MADDISON,
Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.
JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.
WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate.
SILAS WILLIAMS.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,

MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,

ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FOR LATHE AND PLANING TOOLS.

"R. MUSHET'S SPECIAL STEEL."

SPEED of LATHES may be advantageously INCREASED FIFTY PER CENT., and upwards; it is the most DURABLE STEEL in the Market, and, unlike all other steel, when forged into the desired shape, it
REQUIRES NO HARDENING.

Mushet's Titanic Cast Steel for Lathe Tools, Chisels, Hammers, &c.

MUSHET'S TITANIC BORER STEEL.

Double Shear Steel; Spring Steel; Blister Steel.

TITANIC STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, LIMITED,

STEEL MANUFACTURERS,

FOREST STEEL WORKS, COLEFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

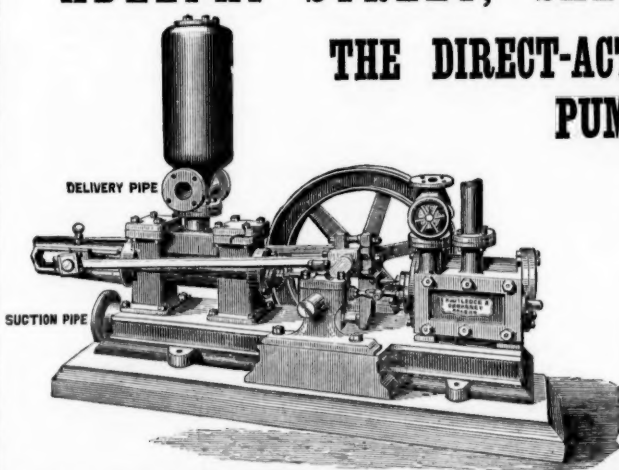
LONDON: Mr. HENRY MUSHET, LOMBARD EXCHANGE, E.C. GLASGOW: Messrs. JOHN DOWNIE and CO., 1, ROYAL BANK PLACE. NEW YORK: Messrs. CHARLES CONGREVE AND SON, 104 and 106, JOHN STREET.

ROUTLEDGE AND OMMANNEY, ENGINEERS,

ADELPHI STREET, SALFORD, MANCHESTER,

THE MAKERS OF

THE DIRECT-ACTING DOUBLE HORIZONTAL PUMPING ENGINE.



THESE PUMPING-ENGINES are especially adapted for FORCING WATER OUT OF MINES, being simple in construction and reliable. They have now been at work many years in collieries, &c., and given every satisfaction.

PUMPS AND WINDING ENGINES

Especially designed for colliery purposes; also, AIR-COM-
PRESSING ENGINES, as used in connection with COAL-
CUTTING MACHINES, &c.

Further information and prices forwarded on
application.

R. and O. are also MAKERS of other classes of
PUMPS and WINDING ENGINES.

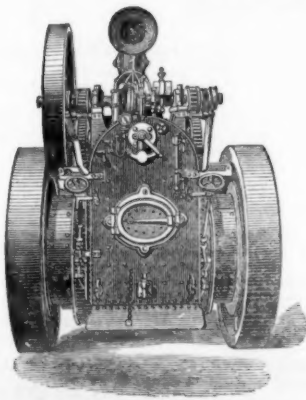
ROBEY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, ENGINEERS, LINCOLN.

PATENT PORTABLE

HAULING AND WINDING ENGINE,

WITH

PATENT DRUM WINDLASSES, FOR MINING PURPOSES.



This Engine is specially commended to Mining Engineers and others, as by its adoption—

Haulage along inclined drifts is easily and cheaply effected.
The expense of sinking new shafts is greatly reduced, neither founda-
tions nor engine-house being required.

It is available not only for winding, but for pumping, sawing, &c.—a
great desideratum at a large colliery.

It can be very quickly removed (being self-propelling), and fixed in any
desired position.

Prices and full particulars on application as above, and also references to
view the Engine in successful work near Derby, Carnarvon, Haverfordwest,
Darlington, and other places.

The Virtuous Lady Mining Company

(LIMITED).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £15,000, IN 15,000 £1 FULLY PAID-UP SHARES.

N.B.—The whole of the shares are taken up. The present quotation is £2 per share, and a limited number only will be disposed of at that price, as they are rapidly advancing in value.

The directors were chosen at the First General Meeting of Shareholders, which took place on Wednesday, September 1 1869, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock.

BANKERS—THE WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK.

SOLICITOR—MR. EDWARD CHILCOTT, Tavistock.

SECRETARY—MR. THOS. J. BARNARD, 5, Abbey Mead, Tavistock.

The Virtuous Lady Mine is situated about 3 miles south-west of the town of Tavistock.

The sett, which is very extensive, and comprises the most highly mineralised ground in the two counties of Devon and Cornwall, is held upon lease for 21 years, from Sir Massey Lopes, Baronet, dated July, 1869, upon a royalty or dues of 1-18th.

Almost unlimited water-power is available, as the rivers Walkham and Tavy pass through the sett.

Historical records set forth that this mine was worked by the ancients for silver, and that the caverns which were formed by mining industry were in later years inhabited by banditti. It is generally known that well advanced in the present century the mine has returned tens of thousands of tons of rich copper ore. It is, however, quite apparent that in the past the intrinsic value of the property was unknown, and, therefore, never duly appreciated, or it would have been more developed, and the treasures already discovered not left for the present proprietors. It was for years recognised as the mine of mines from its immense returns of rich copper ore, nevertheless the deepest workings are only about 17 fathoms from surface, which will readily show that really practically the mine has hardly been explored at all. The courses of ore so far worked upon are not what are called regularly defined; they are what are termed "flats"; they have, however, perfect walls, and when descending into the earth have a beautiful underlie; but suddenly the descent ceases, and the courses of ore run away in a "flat" direction for some considerable distance, when they again take a descent, with a fair underlie. It is from these "flats" that tens of thousands of tons of copper have been extracted, and the horizontal courses alone will unquestionably yield great quantities of ore, as they, comparatively speaking, have thus far been but slightly worked; the "flats" are, however, merely out-throws, yea, threads only of and from the gigantic quartz lodes which are 100 to 200 feet wide. By a winze or sink that has been put down some 8 fms. in one of the levels the ground below is found producing good and large stones of rich ore, and the evidence appears clear that these immense quartz lodes will when followed to the deep make most extensive lastings of copper ore.

The extensive and remarkable crystallisation and decomposition throughout these great quartz lodes is a further striking evidence of the chemical action caused by affinity, change, or formation of existing very large metallic mineral bodies below, and further, the great caunter lode to the south (upon which operations as shoadings only have been done as yet), and dipping to the north, will at about 40 fathoms from surface form a junction with the great north lodes, when almost unheard of masses of copper may be expected to be discovered.

The mine is in full operation, a water wheel and crushing machine and all the necessary machinery being in the active course of erection, and temporary dressing floors are laid out in order to dress the ore upon a small scale, until the machinery is put in motion, when more extensive workings generally can be carried on. The machinery will be started by the end of September, when the old work-

ings will be drained, and the shaft commenced to be sunk 15 fathoms deeper and cross-cuts driven to intersect and cut the lodes at that depth, which can hardly fail to yield immense deposits of copper ore; but apart from any new explorations and anticipated great discoveries in entirely new ground, constant enquiries are being made by "tributers" for "pitches" in the old workings as soon as the mine is drained. To the unlimited in practical mining it may be observed that "tributers" will take the only little bit of speculation there may be in the mine, as they receive nothing save a certain share (and this for a limited time only), of the sale of the ores they search for and discover.

We will now draw attention to the assays made by Dr. Phipson:—No. 1 sample, yellow and black ore, clean in hard substance, 20 per cent. copper, 19½ ozs. of silver to the ton; No. 2, peach, priam, yellow and black ore intermixed, 14½ per cent. copper, 16 ozs. of silver to the ton; No. 3, priam, with a little black ore, 6½ per cent. copper, and 10 ozs. of silver to the ton.

An elaborate and most careful general mineral analysis by Dr. Phipson, of the mineralised priam and other matters of the lode now being worked upon, gives a result of the existence of copper, silver, lead, tin, antimony, cobalt, nickel, iron, zinc, and sulphur—strong traces of the whole—but the chief and only paying quantity being copper, the silver contained in it enhancing its value. Mr. J. Harvey, Assayer, of Tavistock, has made several copper assays, the products of different specimens ranging from 6 to 25 per cent. A killas and peach have also been submitted to Dr. Phipson, and Mr. W. Richards, gold and silver assayer, of London, to be tested for gold, by analysis and assay, and out of very small samples, both gentlemen found strong traces of gold. It is not at all unlikely the rich deposits of quartz in the old workings may contain both gold and silver, not visible to the eye, but rich enough to yield a profit upon pulverisation and proper treatment. Reference may be drawn to the fact that this mine has received large sums of money for its quartz specimens, as simply ornamental works of nature, it having been the rule to search every man coming from underground.

Ample capital is provided to put up most extensive and all necessary machinery, and thoroughly explore the mine, and at the same time the parts of the lodes above water level now being worked upon, which are productive in rich ore, and daily growing more valuable, will at once, and more especially when the machinery is in motion, so that the crusher can be used, furnish profits which can only result in handsome dividends at an early date.

Knowing that reports by mining agents embodied in a prospectus are more or less ignored, none accompany this circular. The mine is in full operation, and can be visited and inspected by any intending investor, mining inspector, or visitor upon their own account, upon application to the secretary for a visit card.

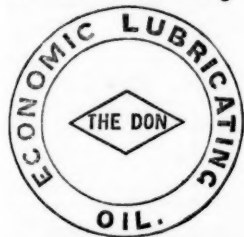
The company is formed, the shares are all taken up, and the mine stands upon its own merits, open for the world to criticise.

Shares can be purchased of the Secretary, Mr. THOS. J. BARNARD, 5, Abbey Mead, Tavistock, who is prepared to transfer a limited number at £2 10s. per share.

N.B.—The machinery was started on Saturday, October 16th, with the greatest success.

A SAVING OF ABOUT FIFTY PER CENT.

Is effected by the use of the PATENT DON LUBRICATING OIL,



In place of OLIVE and other kinds ordinarily used on STATIONARY, LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE ENGINES, and MACHINERY of all kinds, and the undersigned are so satisfied of the correctness of this statement, that they are willing, at their own risk, to forward a cask of about 30 gallons for trial to any respectable person or company, on the understanding that it may be returned in a month if it should not answer, when payment would not be required, except for the quantity used.

There are two kinds,—the medium for engines and heavy bearings, and the light for spindles and light work. This oil will lubricate as well, and lasts as long, as olive, neat's-foot, and other expensive kinds, and is superior to rape, which is fully 50 per cent. dearer.

It never "clogs," nor leaves any "gummy" deposit upon the bearings, which, therefore, never require cleaning or scraping, whereby much time, labour, and expense are saved. It is in use and approved of by the majority of the iron and coal companies in West Lancashire, where it was first introduced but a few months ago, also by several ocean steamer and ferry proprietors on the Mersey and elsewhere.

Printed particulars and testimonials sent, post free, to any address.

DUNCAN BROTHERS, 17, Unity-buildings, Lord-street, Liverpool.

DÖRING'S PATENT ROCK-BORING MACHINERY,

FOR

DRIVING LEVELS AND SINKING SHAFTS IN MINES,

QUARRYING, RAILWAY TUNNELLING, AND OPEN CUTTING.



ARRANGEMENT FOR SHAFT SINKING AND QUARRYING.

In STONE of ORDINARY HARDNESS the MACHINE will BORE HOLES at the rate of about SIX INCHES in depth PER MINUTE, and in the HARDEST GRANITE at from TWO TO THREE INCHES PER MINUTE. For this a working pressure of 30 lbs. only per square inch is required. In Quarrying and Shaft-sinking the stand is not required, consequently NO TIME IS LOST IN FIXING THE MACHINE.

This engine has been used with advantage in the mines of the Vieille Montagne Company in Germany, as well as in Belgium, and at Tinroft Mine, in Cornwall.

Twelve engines are now in course of construction for use in the Dolcoath Mine, in Cornwall.

For further particulars, apply to the sole makers—

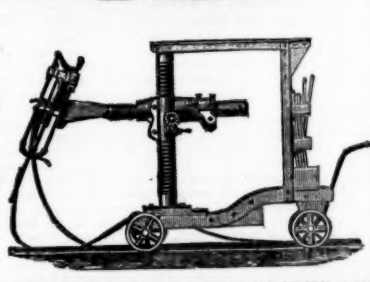
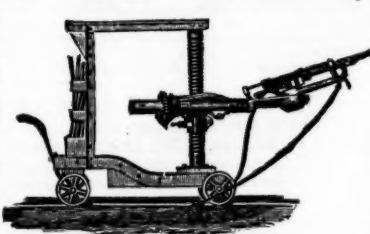
SIMPSON & CO.,

Engineers,

GROSVENOR ROAD,

PIMLICO, LONDON, S.W.,

On whose premises a Machine can be seen in action.



ARRANGEMENT FOR LEVEL DRIVING AND TUNNELLING.

NOW PUBLISHING, IN MONTHLY PARTS, BY M. AND M. W. LAMBERT, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

A PRACTICAL

TREATISE ON MINE ENGINEERING.

By G. C. GREENWELL, F.G.S., COLLIERY VIEWER,

MEMBER OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS, &c., &c., &c.

SECOND EDITION.

The work has been entirely re-written, and contains numerous new illustrations, in addition to the original ones. To be published in 16 monthly parts. Each part to contain 12 pages of letterpress, with four carefully lithographed illustrations printed in colours. Part I. on March 1, 1869. Each succeeding Part on the 1st of every month. Prospectus of the work may be had on application. PRICE OF EACH PART, TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The state of the Belgian coal trade continues to improve from day to day; great activity prevails in all the collieries, and extractors anticipate even a further advance in quotations. The condition of affairs, although upon the whole favourable, receives nevertheless rather a sombre tint from the continued want of means of transport on the railway lines—a grievance which is increasing rather than otherwise. Unless some improvement can be secured in this regard it is feared that many merchants and industrials will be brought to an absolute want of combustible. The Coalowners' Association and the Charleroi Committee of Forgemasters have each addressed representations on the subject to the Minister of Public Works. The Committee of Forgemasters, also, decided at a recent meeting to appeal to all the coalowners' committees of the country, in order that a collective representation may be made to the Government. The price of coal has experienced no material modification in Belgium. The aspect of Belgian metallurgy also remains much the same, although a fresh upward movement in prices is beginning to be talked of; it is not at all improbable that this further advance may take place, as it is expected that important contracts for refining pig, which are on the point of expiring, will only be renewed at an advance. Another consideration is that stocks of pig are, to a great extent, absorbed, while the competition of English pig is sensibly declining. For the present, however—whatever may be in store in the future—prices remain as hitherto. The annual meeting of the John Cockerill Company has just been held, and some interesting information has been afforded as to the progress of the company's affairs during the year ending June 30, 1869. At the close of June, 1868, the staff was reduced to 6070 workmen and employees, and the amount of orders on the order book was 183,540. The stocks on hand amounted to 10,000 tons of coal, 73,000 tons of minerals, 7500 tons of pig, 5580 tons of miscellaneous iron, 90 tons of steel in bars, six locomotives, and several engines for industrial establishments and manufactories. It was at this time almost impossible to get rid of the coal which had accumulated, or to sell at a distance the pig produced; the sale of iron was also well nigh nil, and it was produced without being ordered. An order for 6000 tons of rails for the Malines and Ternuzen Railway Company was accepted at very low prices. In its workshops the company had only to execute an engine for a Government mail steamer, a blowing machine, and two locomotives. A contract for 20,000 tons of rails for Roumelia was accepted at a price even less remunerative than that of the Malines and Ternuzen order; the conditions of payment were also by no means advantageous, but the contract could be executed in a short time, and this consideration decided the administration to proceed with the affair. The result was that some activity re-appeared in the collieries, blast-furnaces, and iron works of the company. Some orders for bridges for Russia, and then for Roumelia, but at very low prices, were next accepted, and gave employment to other departments of the company's undertaking. In order to keep the construction shops going, the company succeeded in obtaining an order for a screw-steamer, of 100-horse-power, for Antwerp, but only at lower rates than were offered by English builders. The company also proceeded with the construction of four unordered locomotives. The state of affairs began to improve towards the end of 1868, a contract for 15,000 tons of rails for Hungary at 67 1/4s. 5d. per ton at the works being concluded by the company; another contract for 13,000 tons of rails for the South of Russia was also concluded on nearly the same terms. After this the company was enabled to re-light a blast-furnace, and then a second; the management, also, proceeded with the construction of eight new coke-furnaces and ten puddling-furnaces. The company at the close of June was working with 4 blast-furnaces, 56 puddling-furnaces, and 21 re-heating furnaces, for the production of pig, rails, plates, and iron.

Progress has just been reported to the shareholders in the Railway and Marine Blast-Furnaces, Forges, and Steel Works Company (M.M. Petit Gaudet and Co.). The affairs of the company are stated to have experienced a sensible curtailment in 1868-9, as compared with 1867-8. Thus the sales effected, which amounted in 1867-8 to 1,564,378l., only attained a total of 1,262,248l. in 1868-9. The profits resulted declined from 141,024l. in 1867-8 to 58,945l. in 1868-9. After making various deductions and redemptions, the balance available for dividend in respect to 1868-9 amounted to 33,306l.; out of this sum a dividend of 12s. is to be paid for the year, absorbing 32,400l., and leaving 906l. to be carried forward to 1869-70. The report of J. F. Cail and Co. for 1868-9 states that at the close of July that concern had still work and orders on hand to the estimated value of 212,000l., while since the accounts were made up for the year ending July 31, 1869, further orders have been received to the extent of 64,000l. Other operations are also stated to be "in perspective."

The general state of the Haute-Marne markets remains without change,—that is to say, prices are well sustained, and the demand is active. The condition of the water-courses is improving, a circumstance of no small moment to the works using hydraulic motors. It is proposed to call a meeting of the metallurgists of ten departments in and about the Champagne district, in order to consider the alleged injuries inflicted upon local industry by the recently concluded treaties of commerce, and also by the warrant system. M. Pouyer-Quertier, an implacable opponent of free trade theories, is invited to this meeting. The foundries, forges, and rolling-mills of the Moselle and the Meurthe continue to receive numerous orders, and have still contracts to carry out which will occupy some time to come. White pig has been dealt in at 27 1/4s. 4d. to 27 1/2s. 2d. per ton for good qualities. A Longwy establishment has, it is true, accepted a contract for the Haute-Marne at 27 1/2s. 6d. per ton, but this low rate is not generally current, while Moselle products can only enter the Haute-Marne on condition of being delivered at a cheap price, in consequence of the difference in transport charges. It is stated that the Vezin-Aulnoye Company is about to light a second blast-furnace in the Nord. If we may believe current *on dit* the Brussels Comptoir Général, which has purchased the Montaire Works, intends to form under its patronage a company for working the concern. The works of the Ardennes appear to be in an excellent state, rivalling each other in activity in the execution of orders, which are somewhat in arrears. Merchants' iron is in demand, at 8l. 8s. per ton for first-class. Notwithstanding this favourable movement, some Belgian and Swedish iron is imported into the district. The last bulletin of the Committee of Forgemasters states that Staffordshire iron is beginning to be introduced upon the Havre market. The committee infers from this that Staffordshire has profited less than Wales or the Cleveland district from the increased demand which has prevailed for rails. The Western of France Railway Company has ordered a 6-ton crane from Messrs. Boigues-Rambourg and Co. at 14l. 8s. per ton; two similar cranes have been ordered from M. Doré at the same price, as have two 10-ton cranes to be supplied by M.M. Boigues-Rambourg and Co. The Orleans Railway Company has ordered from M. Wegher Loreau a 20-ton crane at 460l., to be delivered free at Ivry.

A rather marked revival has appeared of late in the demand for copper. Tin and zinc have also been in improved demand. Lead has remained comparatively stationary, although an export movement has been remarked to America, where the article has become scarce. Banca tin has found purchasers in Holland at 72½ fls., and Billiton has been dealt in at 71 fls. Advices from Batavia report the sale of 5000 piculs of Billiton at 74½ fls. There has been more animation in zinc at Breslau. Later advices from Rotterdam state that in consequence of the suspension of a London house the tin market has been again disorganised, and that as purchasers temporarily made default the price of Banca had been reduced to 71 fls., and Billiton to 70 fls.

The NEW VADE MECUM (invented and manufactured by Charles H. Vincent, optician, of 23, Windsor-street, Liverpool) consists of a telescope well adapted for tourists, &c., to which is added an excellent microscope of great power and first-class definition, quite equal to others sold at ten times the price. Wonderful as it may seem, the price of this ingenious combination is only 3s. 6d., and Mr. Vincent sends it (carriage free) anywhere, with printed directions, upon receipt of Post Office order, or stamps, to the amount of 3s. 10d.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The truest philosophical spirit of enquiry led to the discovery of this priceless medicine, and the most useful labour and expense have been incurred in bringing so great a boon to the knowledge and within the reach of the afflicted throughout the world. Every invalid who can read will understand the plain directions, in his own language, which are folded round the Pills, which should be taken in the doses and at the times distinctly specified therein, while great attention should be paid to diet, and many minor matters, all of which are important, inasmuch as they augment the curative powers of the Pills, prevent them from disagreeing with the most delicate, and spare time and suffering.

Meetings of Public Companies.

GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

An extraordinary general court was held at the City Terminus Hotel, on Wednesday, to receive the report of the Consultation Committee which was appointed at the last annual general meeting, and a special report of the Court of Assistants.

Sir R. MACDONALD STEPHENSON (Deputy-Governor) in the chair. The usual preliminaries having been disposed of, the report of the Committee of Consultation was submitted; it contained a recognition of the courtesy the committee had received from the Court of Assistants; from the manager of the works (Mr. Struvé), and from the secretary, and the conclusion to which the committee came was that there surely might be some means of rendering so valuable an establishment available for profitable working, and that in the first instance the court might act upon some suggestions to be hereafter stated, which possibly would produce a desirable result before contemplating so serious a measure as winding-up or liquidating the concern. It appeared to the committee that, although for a series of years no dividend had been paid to the proprietors, yet with a property which had cost so moderate a sum as the capital invested in the works at Cwm Avon, and upon which, since the re-organisation of the company, upwards of £2,000, had been expended in new works and improvements, it might, under altered circumstances as to rent and royalties, more economy in working, and improvement in the market for metals, again see the profits of the earlier years of the present company restored, and a degree of prosperity attained that would bear out the expectations of the Court of Assistants, and justify the proprietors in accepting the advice tendered to them in the last report, and thus continue to work the establishment at once with advantage to themselves and the numerous families and persons employed at the works. The committee concluded by offering a series of suggestions to which the Court of Assistants reply in a special report.

The report of the Court of Assistants discusses the several questions raised by the committee, and there appears to be a general disposition to adopt the suggestions. As to reducing the expenses of the London office, it is shown that at the present moment no reduction could be made with advantage, but as opportunities occur they will, as heretofore, be taken advantage of. The suggestion whether the expenses of the establishment at Cwm Avon can be diminished is reported upon by Mr. Struvé, who states that he has effected economies equivalent to 7000. per annum, and he is always on the watch to take advantage of any circumstance that may arise to get rid of expense, and he is constantly doing something in that direction. As to the suggestion whether the works' manager should not be brought into closer union with the board, a decision had previously been arrived at by the court that a more frequent attendance of the works' manager in London would be advantageous; but it would not be desirable to have him there for his coming, and they would give him notice whenever they might require his attendance. Referring to the suggestion whether it might not be beneficial to consult an experienced and practical person or persons who could carefully examine the present mode of working in the different manufacturing departments of the works at Cwm Avon, with a view, if practicable, to greater economy, and a cheaper cost of production of any article of manufacture. The court are gratified to observe that the committee have, in this suggestion, also directed attention to possible improvements which the court have had under their serious consideration for some time past, and which are referred to elsewhere. On the point relating to the number of the Court of Assistants, and the remuneration to be paid to them, the committee suggest the reduction of the number of assistants to the statutory minimum, and that the annual remuneration should not exceed 15000. It will be remembered that at the last annual court the Court of Assistants made a proposition which differs but slightly from this suggestion, and they have now only to add that the question is one for the consideration and decision of the proprietors, and that in whatever may be decided they will cheerfully concur.

The following resolutions were passed:—
“That the report of the consultation committee, and the special report of the Court of Assistants, embodying the views of the committee, and the court's recommendation thereon, now read, be approved and adopted, and that the Court of Assistants be requested to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary to give effect to their views.”

“That the convening of any special general court for the purpose of filling any vacancy which may occur in the Court of Assistants shall not be required until the members of the Court of Assistants shall have become reduced below the statutory minimum; and that until further resolved the remuneration of the Court of Assistants be fixed at 15000. per annum.”

The details of the proceedings will appear in next week's Journal.

WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Union-court, Old Broad-street, on Thursday, “to consider and, if thought advisable, to increase the number of shares to such an extent as the meeting may then and there determine, to make a call, and transact the general business of the company.”

Mr. J. NICHOLSON in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Nov. 16.—In presenting your four-monthly report for the meeting to be held on the 18th inst., we beg to point out to you the working position of the mine, with the great improvement that has taken place, and what we would recommend for the future development. Marina's shaft is now down 4½ fms. below the 42, on what is called Clymo's lode; in this sinking we passed through a similar floor of clay to what we find in the level above, while the split up the lode, however we are now again in the granite, with a regular lode forming in the shaft about 1 ft. wide, containing floor-spar, mixed up with good stones of copper ore. In the 42 fm. level cross-cut north, within 3 fms. of the shaft, we intersected No. 1 lode, and opened on its course a short distance. When in the influence of the cross-course it produced very rich black and yellow copper ore. Seeing this lode is gone down almost perpendicular, and when the shaft is sunk a few fathoms deeper, they will form a junction, and in our opinion we shall have something good; the class of ground in the shaft is everything that can be desired for the production of mineral. This 42 fm. level cross-cut is extended 17 fms. north, and is within about 6 fms. of Allen's lode, and to force on the object as quickly as possible we are working the men late Saturday evenings and commence early Monday mornings, and which we hope to accomplish in or about six weeks. The same cross-cut is extended south of shaft about 4½ fms.; in this level we have a beautiful class of mineralised ground, and taking the average run of Jope's lode in the old mine, where it produced such large quantities of ore, we calculate to have about 35 fms. to drive to reach the same; this alone we consider to be a good speculation. The 42 is driven east and west of mine, on Allen's lode, about 12 fms.; in this drive we have passed through a fine lode of ore, and more especially in the bottom of the level, where it has been worth 3 tons of ore per fathom; in each of the present ends the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. In the western end we have about 4 fms. to reach the cross-course referred to above coming north from Marina's shaft; the holding of these two points is very important, and will not only give us good ventilation, but be a very great advantage in discharging the stuff, and also enable us to drive on this lode west, where we have a long piece of unexplored ground for 140 fms. in length, and they have in the adjoining mine (Caradon Consols) a large and kindly lode coming towards us, and which we have seen. It speaks well for this piece of ground, and in the meanwhile we shall commence to sink a winze east in the bottom of the level, where we have the fine lode of ore referred to above. The 30, on Allen's lode, is extended east and west of cross-cut 35 fms., and in places the lode has been worth from 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fathom; in the present end we have again met with a small crossing, but home against the same the lode was worth 2 tons per fathom, and when opened out on the other side we expect a similar lode; this end is now within 44 fathoms of Hallett's cross-course, and what from what we have seen in other lodes about the same they have always been found productive, and we see no reason to doubt having the same here. From this cross-course we have about 45 fms. to Hender's boundary, and should the ore continue to hold on in these levels a new shaft would then be required in or about this cross-course, which would command all the eastern ground. A stoep in the back of this level is worth from 2½ to 3 tons per fm. At Elliott's engine-shaft, in the eastern part of the mine, we are driving the 70 west, on Vivian's lode, which is producing saving work. All operations below this level, with the exception of a few tribute pits, are suspended. We have sampled and sold during the past four months about 32 tons of copper ore, and since we have commenced to work at Marina's we have raised 162 tons of ore. You will perceive by the foregoing remarks that our western ground is opening out exceedingly well, even beyond our expectations at such a shallow depth, and that we are in the way of opening out a pretty deal of ore ground, and in all probability the result will be a good and lasting mine.—W. JOHNS, N. RICHARDS.

A statement of accounts was submitted, made up to the end of October, which showed a debit balance of 1917. 13s. The loss upon the four months' operations was 12000.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed.

The SECRETARY explained that up to the present time the cost-sheet had been in arrears one month; but under the recent Stannaries Amendment Act they were compelled to bring up the costs incurred to the date of meeting, hence the committee had charged up the October costs.

Mr. RISLEY asked Capt. Jones's opinion of the deep workings in the old mine?—Capt. JOHNS said that they had been working those points for a long time with a view of reaching the South Caradon bunch of ore, but up to now they had not been successful.

Mr. E. COOKE asked the deepest part of the mine?—Capt. JOHNS said the deepest level was 180 fms., about the same depth as South Caradon, where there was a rich bunch of ore close up to the boundary.

Mr. MILFORD, having moved the proposition for the reception and adoption of the report and accounts, expressed a very favourable opinion as to the Marina part of the set, for which, owing to the exertions of Capt. Jones and himself, a new lease had been obtained for 21 years, without any expense to the company.

Mr. T. C. MUNDAY wished to know if the accounts had been audited, and, if so, by whom?—Mr. MILFORD said the committee were the auditors, and he would guarantee their correctness.—The motion adopting the report and accounts was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. RISLEY then proposed that the shares be subdivided into 12,288, which was seconded by Mr. PETER WATSON, and which after some discussion was put and carried, after an amendment had been lost to the effect that the number be subdivided into 2048.

Mr. PETER WATSON then proposed a call of 3s. per share. As to the Marina part of the set, it was particularly satisfactory to him to find that it was turning out so well, because its development was commenced upon his recommendation; and when he saw the first red streak he said that within 30 fms. there would be a course of ore.—Capt. JOHNS: That is perfectly true.

Mr. T. C. MUNDAY seconded the proposition that a call of 3s. per share be made, which, after some discussion, was put and carried.

Capt. JOHNS explained that from the mine the property had given 40,000. in dividends. He had had to struggle with a poor mine, but, whether in adversity or prosperity, he had done his duty. He believed they had a valuable piece of ground opening up at Marina's, which he hoped would repay the shareholders for their patience and outlay.

After a lengthened discussion relative to the advisability of stopping the deep workings (during which Capt. Jones mentioned that their continuance incurred an outlay of about 1000. per month), it was agreed that, in conformity with the terms of the lease, notice be given to the lords that the deep workings of the mine will be discontinued.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting desired to record its confidence in the management of the mine.

The committee of management were re-elected.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

TAN-YR-ALLT MINING COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Nov. 13.

Mr. NEWLAND RUDGE in the chair.

Mr. F. HODGSON, jun. (the secretary), read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that this meeting had been called in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, which prescribed that the first general meeting of a company should be held within four months after incorporation. Although the directors had nothing materially to add to the information already in the hands of the shareholders, yet being anxious to improve the present otherwise formal occasion, the board would gladly afford any information shareholders might desire. He would, however, in the first place ask the secretary to read the report of their manager, Captain Richard Evans, with the view of eliciting enquiries from the shareholders.

The report stated that, although the progress in sinking the engine-shaft had not been so great as could have been wished (in consequence of the inefficient pumping-power and the hardness of the ground), still a great deal of preparatory and necessary work had been done in driving and enlarging levels, and laying out the mine for operations on an extensive scale. The engine-shaft has been sunk 1 ft. 5 in. 6 in. below the 14; the south or footwall of the lode is now in the shaft, and a fine course of lead ore; the lode maintains its size and bearing, thus showing its power in passing through the hard ground, and there are also indications of having much easier ground to sink in for the future. The 14 fm. level west has been driven 18 fms. from the engine-shaft, through a continuous course of lead ore, averaging for the whole distance 4 tons to the fathom at least. This end has been discontinued, in consequence of the ground becoming so fast, and from the fact of the half of the forebreast being in clay and gossan, yet there is lead extending upwards for 2 ft. from the bottom of the end. The 14 fm. level is driven 16 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. east of the engine-shaft, and produced for the first 5 fms. large rocks of lead ore, weighing from 1 to 5 cwt.; from this point the lode became hard and unproductive, but for the last 2 fms. it has presented a much more favourable appearance, and it is fully expected that another shoot of ore will be met with in driving the level further east. The shallow adit has been enlarged for 15 fathoms east of engine-shaft, and a winze opened to surface for ventilation, where there is a fine lode, composed of spar, barite, and lead ore. This shaft has been driven 15 fathoms east of engine-shaft, on one part of the lode, and has a very promising appearance; this will be pushed on with all speed, as it is going into high ground, and will drain the shaft in Parry's field. This shaft has been cleared 9 fathoms 2 ft., and now suspended, being unable to draw the water with barrels. The lode in this shaft has as good an appearance as in any part of the mine, considering the depth, with good lumps of lead ore in the gossan. Surface operations are being pushed on with all possible speed, and it is expected the engine-house will be completed in the course of a week, as well as the engine fixed. The engine shaft will be at once commenced, so as to receive new pitwork and drawing machinery; this will necessitate the suspension of underground operations for a short time. It is intended walling the shaft from the rock with stone (about 4 fathoms) to the brace, as it will be quite as cheap as timber, and so much more durable. There are about 20 tons of lead ore dressed ready for sale, also 10 tons of undressed. Everything is being done in the most substantial manner, and his confidence in having a lasting and profitable mine is unabated.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that there were 150 shareholders, and added that since the formation of the company about 11000. had been expended in acquiring the right of some additional land, which was not only disposable for an extension of their future operations, but, at the same time, had fairly doubled the actual value of the company's property.

Mr. SLOUS called attention to the statement in the report to the effect that the 14 fm. level end west had been discontinued, in consequence of the ground becoming so fast.—Mr. W. GUNDY (a director) explained that the lode was being carried for 4½ feet wide. They could not tell how much wider the lode was, because it had not been entirely cut through.

Mr. SLOUS asked why the end had been discontinued?—Mr. GUNDY said that the end was practically stopped, and for the reason that the ground was shallow to the west, there being only 6 fms. from that level to the surface; but the shaft would be sunk 10 fms. deeper, and at the next level there would be 16 fms. of backs.—Mr. MARGRETS (also a director) added that the lode had been seen in a field beyond the boundary of the company's set, which showed the productive nature of the ground.—Mr. GUNDY said there was no doubt a course of ore going away seaward, for after crossing a small bay it was traced on the other side.—Mr. MARGRETS said that as the ore contained a high percentage of lead and about 11 oz. of silver to the ton, comparatively small returns would leave a good profit.

Mr. Newland Rudge, Mr. J. Schofield, Mr. W. H. Lindo, Mr. W. Gundy, and Mr. W. G. Margrets were unanimously re-elected directors.

The CHAIRMAN said that under the Articles of Association there was power to appoint six directors. As there were at present only five, the board would be glad of the accession of any large shareholder who might feel disposed to act as a director, although there did not appear to be any necessity for an extended board at present. As the directors had agreed not to accept any remuneration until the mine had been brought into a profitable condition, the question of the election of another director had probably better be deferred till the next meeting.

The meeting being of the same opinion, the matter was deferred. An extraordinary general meeting was then held, for the purpose of considering and, if approved, of passing a special resolution making the following alteration in the company's Articles of Association—In Article 81, line 2, by striking out the words “and all” to the end of the Article.

The CHAIRMAN said that the above alteration in the Articles was required by the Committee of the Stock Exchange. The clause simply referred to unclaimed dividends.—The Article, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. GUNDY said he had omitted to mention in the ordinary meeting that the Tan-yr-Allt lode was supposed to run through the Asheton Mine, but on working it was found that although it did not really run through the set, yet that it was in a portion of the mine, some quarter of a mile to the east, whence it carried its head to the sea, leaving Asheton to the right. But the Asheton lode went through Tan-yr-Allt to the south of their present workings. It was a splendid lode in the Asheton Mine, as it proved itself to be in 1788. It would be reached in the course of the next year, and driving the deeper levels. This added very considerably to the value of the mine.

Mr. MARGRETS said there were three distinct lodes, each having a different dip, and it was hoped they would form a junction in depth, and form an immense deposit of ore.—Mr. GUNDY said the length of ore driven upon since the company possessed the mine, and particularly in the western end, had far exceeded all their expectations, and they did not expect it would have held up as it had done. He should not be at all surprised to find the lode at the next level yielding up to 12 tons of ore per fathom—that is, judging from the appearance of the present level.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

WHEAL KITTY (ST. AGNES) MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austin-friars, on Monday. Mr. REECE in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a credit balance of 19107. 15s. 9d., the profit upon the three months' operations amounting to 12177.

The report of the manager was read, as follows:—

Nov. 13.—Since the last meeting we have resumed the sinking of the new shaft under the 106, this not being on the course of the lode there is nothing to value, but the men are making fair progress in sinking.—Pryor's Lode: The lode has been cut in the 106 fm. level cross-cut south since the last report, and we are driving east and west of cross-cut, and the lode worth about 12½ per fathom in the 82, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 22½ per fathom. In the 94, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 12½ per fathom. In the 82, driving east of shaft, the lode at present is disordered by a cross-course, but shortly hope to get rid of its influence, when we trust the lode will resume its former value—8½ per fathom. In the 82, on the caunter, we have intersected the old lode, which is of a very promising appearance, and worth for tin 12½ per fathom. In the 82, on the old lode, west of Holgate's, is suspended for the present, and will not be resumed until a communication is effected with the 82, on the caunter. The 44, driving west of cross-cut, on the branch is poor. We have met with nothing in the 34, west of new shaft, as yet, but shall continue driving for another 10 fathoms, when we shall drive south with a view to meet the caunter part of Pryor's lode, in which direction we believe it is thrown. There has been a very promising lode discovered in clearing away some ground to the west of the workings on Votive lode; we merely mention this for your information, and hope in the course of a week or two to speak more definitely on its character. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are much the same as for some time past, and no falling off in the mine.—W. TEAGUE, S. DAVEY, W. POLKINGHORNE.

A letter was read from Mr. Teague, to the effect that the result of the operations during the past three months was satisfactory, and left a very good profit. As a member of the committee, he suggested the declaration of a 5s. dividend, which would leave about 1500. to be added to the present balance.

The CHAIRMAN having moved that the report be received and allowed, congratulated the shareholders upon the satisfactory progress which the mine continued to make, and upon the encouraging prospects which it continued to present. The amount of dividend which the committee intended to propose was the same as that suggested by Mr. Teague—5s. per share—which he had no doubt the shareholders would unanimously adopt.

Mr. KING explained at some length the value and prospects of the different points of operation. He regarded the improving character of the two ends in the 106 fathom level as one of the most encouraging features of the mine. When that lode was first intersected it was small—indeed, its general appearance was so discouraging that the cross-cut was continued for some dis-

tance beyond the point of intersection, and when the driving upon it was commenced both ends rapidly opened out in a most encouraging manner, their present value being 12½ per fathom respectively. The importance of this point would be seen when he mentioned that the 94 had been one of the best levels in the mine, the end now being worth 20½ per fathom. Having the old lode in the 82 to value was also an important point. As to Pryor's lode, that had been really a wonder, having throughout the whole of the great depression of the last two or three years yielded at least fair dividends; and if they should be fortunate enough to open out a good sized lode on Votive, it would greatly assist the old lode, and, at the same time, add considerably to the value of the mine.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.—Upon the proposition of Col. CLARK, seconded by Mr. BOYLE, a dividend of 5s. per share was declared.

Mr. KING did not think it possible for the mine to be carried on with greater economy, unless it were at the expense of efficiency.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE ST. JUST AMALGAMATED MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, New Broad-street, on Wednesday.

Mr. H. L. PHILLIPS (managing director) in the chair.

The report stated that the development of the property during the past year has continued with regularity, and the operations are conducted upon an extensive scale, with prospects of improvement in several important places. The result of the workings for the year ending Aug. 31, exhibits a profit of 11607. 4s. 5d. The directors propose that a dividend be declared of 2s. 6d. per share, which will leave a balance to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. The total quantity of black tin sold from the mines during the year has been 183 tons 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lbs., which, with the exception of 9 tons 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs. of No. 2 tin, has been sold at an average price of 68. 19s. 3d. per ton. Although the present condition of the tin trade would not appear to indicate any important advance in price, yet it is believed that these mines are now in such a condition of development as to justify the expectation of more remunerative returns in the course of the ensuing year.

The report of the manager states that the mine, as a whole, continues much the same as for some time past, and the sales of tin for the last 12 months will tell their own tale. In carrying out the present mode of working, clearing the shaft and level on Pryor's lode, as well as exploring the different lodes from their intersections, at which point they are generally small and complicated, they believe that greater discoveries may be fairly and reasonably expected, and a still more profitable mine opened up. They have also 45 tribute pitches being worked by 115 men at tributes varying from 5s. 6d. to 16s. in 11, and they have a total number of 230 hands employed in the mines.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted, and stated that it afforded him much pleasure to be in a position, as the mouthpiece of the board, to recommend the declaration of a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share. Although he had only just returned from a personal inspection of the mine, he did not know that he could add anything of importance to the exhaustive report of their manager, Capt. Richard Pryor, except it be to remind the shareholders that they possessed one of the largest mines in St. Just, and that workings were in progress upon 13 different lodes. It was true that neither could be termed a rich lode, by yielding occasional “bunches,” but that was fully counterbalanced by the fact that each while productive was also permanent in its character, so that the returns were simply regulated by the scale upon which they conducted their operations, although the net results were controlled by those to whom they had to sell their produce. The obvious duty of the executive, therefore, was to continue to economise every detail to the utmost, so long as it did not impair efficiency nor militate against the future success of the enterprise, and thus bridge over, as it were, the fluctuations to which they were continuously subjected in the marketable value of tin. Although, in regard to any pursuit, the assumption of the prophetic garb was at all times to be eschewed, yet he thought from facts within his knowledge that, though the price of that product for the next twelve months might vary between 51. and 101. per ton below its present value, the fluctuations would be within that range. Under those circumstances, he did not think he should be promising too much were he to say that the results of the current year's operations would in every respect favourably compare with those now submitted to the shareholders. That is, basing calculations upon the mine in its present position, and ignoring altogether the proved fact that the lodes, not only in St. Just Amalgamated, but also in the neighbouring profitable mines of Botallack and Levant—which were among the historic mines of Cornwall—increased in productiveness in depth. There appeared to be throughout that district two different bands of strata—the lodes in that nearer the surface were somewhat “bunchy” in character, but this feature was lost in their passage through a somewhat different formation, until in depth they became more productive, permanent, and regular in yield. So far as the development had progressed in St. Just Amalgamated this leading characteristic of the district had strikingly manifested itself, as instanced by the winze upon Pryor's lode, worth 151. per fathom. Taking all circumstances into consideration, and looking at the position and prospects of the mine, he thought all would agree with him in thinking that they had good solid grounds for congratulating each other upon the possession of a property which, under ordinary circumstances, would permanently yield a fair, if not a handsome, return upon the capital invested, to say nothing of the nothing of the improvements, which may proportionately increase the normal profits of the enterprise. (Hear, hear.) He could not conclude these brief remarks without directing attention to the fact that the St. Just Amalgamated was the first mining company in Cornwall registered under the Limited Liability Act to declare a dividend to its proprietors, and he only hoped, as he believed, that this was but the beginning of a long remunerative career, not only to St. Just, but to many mines working under the Companies Act. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by moving that the report be received and adopted.—Mr. HALL seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share (free of income tax) was declared. Messrs. Hall and Haywood were unanimously re-elected directors. Mr. C. Warwick was re-elected auditor.

A vote of thanks was passed to Capt. Richard Pryor, for the ability and economy with which he had developed the mine during the past year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—Morro Velho, Oct. 16: Morro Velho produce for September, 9731 oits., from 3816 tons ore; yield, 2549 oits. per ton. Morro Velho cost for September, 3761. 1, loss for September, 551. Morro Velho produce 11 days of October, 3571 oits.; yield, 2738 oits. per ton. Gaisa produce for September, 694 oits., from 385 tons ore; yield, 784 oits. per ton. Gaisa cost for September, 5191. Gaisa loss for September, 2221. Gaisa produce 11 days of October, 235 oits.; yield, 786 oits. per ton. The excessive drought by which the operations have been so much impeded during September and previous months has been followed by copious rains, and the machinery is now being driven at nearly full speed.

DON PEDRO (Gold).—Mr. F. S. Symons reports for September: Produce, 12,669 oits., at 8s. 6d. per oit., 53841. cost, 23481. profit, 30371. I am pleased to report a produce that enables a profit of upwards of 3000. to be shown. Water continues to increase, and interferes with supply of rich ore from stoeps in curve. The lode in the dump-shaft gives fair strike work. Box work has been taken out from the southern extremity of the curve, and a large amount of work in connection with the horse-engine has been turned out of hand. In the stoeps below Alice's lode apparently is taking a greater underlie than above; a small branch is making in the footwall of the main lode, which gives superior to the general body. This may make a “line,” and is an encouraging feature.—First Division of October: Extract from letter dated Oct. 16.—Produce weighed to date, 5339 oits. General operations are progressing in the usual regular manner, and works in connection with hauling and drainage pushed on with vigour. Box work has been taken from the southern of the curve, and I have pleasure in reporting an improvement in branch, or I hope “line,” in the footwall of the new lode. Good samples have been taken, in one a piece of gold upwards of an ounce (8 oits.) was found. This is encouraging.

TAQUARIL (Gold).—Report for September from Mr. T. S. Treloar: Timber having been brought in in larger quantities than I looked for at the beginning of the month, our operations have proceeded without interruption, and satisfactory duty has been performed. Capt. Treloar visited this establishment on the 25th. He inspected all our works, and expressed himself as being highly pleased with the progress made both in and out of the mine. Finding the excavation for wheel-race and the masonry for supporting the wheel much heavier and more troublesome work than was at first expected, owing to the soft nature of the ground, and fearing an early and severe wet season after the unusual drought, he advised the concentration of the force upon the wheel-pit and remaining out of door works. His advice was promptly attended to. Every effort is being made, and we shall do our utmost to put up the pumping machinery as early as possible, but withal the unforeseen difficulties with which we have to contend as to ground and timber are such as to render it problematical whether the machinery will be erected by the time expected. I would add, in conclusion, that the most sanguine hopes of the company's success are entertained, and in the opinion of every one here the realisation of them is but a matter of time. Our prospects are encouraging, and the exercise of a little patience, whilst the machinery is being erected and the mine efficiently opened, will unquestionably be well rewarded.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN (Gold).—Mr. F. S. Symons reports:—For September, produce 3037 oits., at 9s., 13661. cost, 13581. profit, 81. I am pleased to report the best produce as yet for the current year, enabling us to show a small profit. The standard is better than in August. Operations have been carried on in a workman-like manner. Little alteration is to be noted in appearance of lodes at Dawson's shaft, and at Foster's they are most promising; at the former particularly so, and opening out to large dimensions. We have holed from Foster's west to the Fundao workings, and let down a very large quantity of water. The excavations are much crushed, lodes above 15 feet in height, size all that can be desired; auriferous properties remain yet to be tested. None of accumulated stock of stone at Gongo and Buraco Seco has been treated, through scarcity of water.—First Division of October.—Extract from letter dated Oct. 16:—General operations have proceeded with regularity, and the favourable features at Dawson's and Foster's are maintained. The supply of water has improved; some heavy showers have fallen.

ROSSA GRANDE (Gold).—Mr. Ernest Hilleke reports:—For September the produce amounts to 1479 oits. of gold.—Gongo Mine: The contortions of the vein at the western exploration still continue, and I am sorry to say that the prospects of a speedy recovery of same are not so promising as at first anticipated.—Mina de Serra: I am pleased to say that since my last the lode maintained its good appearance. The stone treated during the month has shown an encouraging improvement in the auriferous quality; 145 tons have been treated, and yielded 1461 oits., equal to 8.85 oits. per ton.—First division of October.—Extract from letter dated Oct. 16: Little of nothing new has occurred since

Mr. George Whiffin, official liquidator of the Cefn Cilcen Mining Company (Limited), has obtained the sanction of Vice-Chancellor Stuart to pay a further dividend of 5s. in 11., making, with the 15s. already paid, 20s. in 11.

A petition for winding up the South Dolcoath and Carmarthen Consols Mining Company is to be heard in the Stannaries Court, Truro, on Thursday.

The Old Treburgett Silver and Lead

MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £30,000 IN 30,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

First issue, 20,000, of which 10,000 fully paid up will be issued to the vendor; 5s. per share payable on application, 5s. on allotment, and the balance as required, or the full amount may at once be paid up.

DIRECTORS.

W. G. CRAIG, Esq., Clydesdale House, Highbury New Park, N.

D. EATON, Esq., 13A, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

T. A. MASEY, Esq., 6, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.

With power to add to their number from the general body of shareholders.

BANKERS—THE CITY BANK, 5, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER—DAVID FORBES, Esq., F.R.S., A.I.C.E., &c., 11, York-place, W.

SECRETARY—J. H. TILLY, Esq., 1, Circus-place, London Wall, London, E.C.

This valuable mine, situate in the parish of St. Teath, Cornwall, was worked some thirty years ago, with great success, solely as a lead mine upon one lode only, and merely to the depth of 60 fathoms. The existence of true silver ore was not then recognised, as it did not occur along with the lead ore, but in the quartz side walls. It is now proposed to erect an engine of sufficient power to enable the mine to be extended and worked in depth, and also to take down the capels containing the silver ore left standing in the old workings.

A specimen of the pure silver ore, picked up by Mr. David Forbes at the mine, gave 9.96 per cent., or 3253 ozs. 12 dwts. of fine silver to the ton, and a specimen of the lead ore as much as 69 ozs. 5 dwts. of silver to the ton.

A ton of the silver ore, reduced by Messrs. Betts and Son, Birmingham, contained silver to the value of £28 per ton, and a parcel of the lead ore from the adit, without being crushed or dressed, forwarded to Messrs. Bath and Son, Swansea, realised at the rate of £24 a ton.

The directors have personally visited the mines, accompanied by Mr. David Forbes, F.R.S., and believe that the company possesses more than ordinary prospects of success; from the combined favourable features of the mine—the probable smallness of the working capital required—the short time necessary to bring the mine into actual operation—the immediate return of silver ore in the capels standing in the levels—and the high market value of the ores.

The directors invite special attention to the reports from Mr. DAVID FORBES, Mr. JERU HITCHINS, Captain S. BENNETT, and Captain PHILP.

Prospectuses, reports, specimens of ore, and Articles of Association, can be seen at the offices of the company, as well as an agreement, dated the 25th August, 1869, made between John Henry Tilly, as trustee for the company, and Thomas Adair Masey.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for 25 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have made arrangements for continuing their weekly Circular, which has had a large circulation for many years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and state of the share market, will in future appear in this column. In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommendations to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge or commission.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY—"Client."—The produce, we believe, does not yet meet the expenditure by about 1000l. per month, but the mine is improving, and increased returns are promised. Looking at its situation in regard to Great Laxe, we cannot but still think that ultimate success will reward the patience of the shareholders.

SATURDAY.—Market very quiet. East Lovell steady, at quotations. Hingston Down firmer. East Lovell, 19 to 20; Hingston Down, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; West Chiverton, 56 to 58; Bwlch Consols, 3 to 3½; Bronfloyd, 3½ to 3¾; Devon Great Consols, 140 to 150; Australian United, 3¼ to 3½; Prince of Wales, 22s. to 25s.

MONDAY.—There is an active market to-day for East Lovell, Grenville, Australian United, Bwlch Consols, and Hingston Down. West Maria receded to 22s. 6d., sellers. East Lovell, 19½ to 20; Grenville, 25s. to 40s.; Australian United, 3¼ to 3½; Bwlch Consols, 3 to 3½; Hingston Down, 22s. to 30s.; West Maria, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Drake Walls, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Great Laxe, 18½ to 19½; Great Wheal Vor, 13½ to 14½; Uny, 3½ to 4; Crebor, 9s. to 11s.; Prince of Wales, 24s. to 26s.; Taguairi, 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; West Chiverton, 56 to 58; North Trekerby, 11s. to 13s.

TUESDAY.—Market very quiet. West Maria firmer. East Lovell flatter. West Maria, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; East Lovell, 17½ to 18½; East Caradon, 6½ to 7; Chiverton Moor, 3½ to 4; East Seton, 34s. to 36s.; Chontales, 14s. to 16s.; Prince of Wales, 25s. to 26s.; Bwlch Consols, 3 to 3½; Bronfloyd, 3½ to 3¾; West Chiverton, 56 to 58; Grenville, 34s. to 36s.; Chontales, 14s. to 16s.

WEDNESDAY.—With the exception of a demand for Hingston Down, the market continues inactive. Hingston Down, 30s. to 35s.; West Chiverton, 56 to 58; Grenville, 38 to 40; Great Laxe, 18½ to 19½; East Lovell, 18½ to 19½; Great Vor, 13½ to 14; Australian United, 3¼ to 3½; Bwlch Consols, 3 to 3½; East Caradon, 6½ to 7; Frontino, 21s. to 22s.; West Maria, 25s. to 30s.; Prince of Wales, 24s. to 26s.; East Seton, 2 to 2½; Chontales, 14s. to 16s.

THURSDAY.—Market quiet. Shares chiefly dealt in are Grenville, Crebor, Hingston Down, and East Lovell. Grenville, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; Crebor, 9s. to 11s.; Hingston Down, 32s. to 34s.; East Lovell, 18½ to 19½; Prince of Wales, 24s. to 26s.; Providence, 34 to 36; West Chiverton, 56 to 58; Bassett, 40 to 45; Seton, 25 to 27; Don Pedro, 4½ to 4¾; Bwlch Consols, 3 to 3½; East Caradon, 6½ to 6¾; Bronfloyd, 3½ to 3¾; Australian United, 3¼ to 3½; Chontales, 14s. to 16s.

FRIDAY.—Market very quiet, and prices nominal. West Chiverton, 56 to 58; East Lovell, 18½ to 19½; Tlencroft, 19 to 20; Hingston Down, 30s. to 35s.; Bassett, 40 to 45; Grenville, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; Chiverton Moor, 3½ to 3¾; Great Laxe, 19 to 19½; Bwlch Consols, 3 to 3½; Australian United, 3¼ to 3½; Don Pedro, 4½ to 4¾.

SEPARATING ORES.—Mr. G. GREEN, Aberystwith, proposes to use classifiers in combination with buddles. The classifiers are of graduated sizes, the first in order being the smallest, and the current of water with pulverised ores in suspension flows through them at different speeds, so that in the first and smallest, the current being the strongest, the largest particles are deposited, and smaller ones in the next, and so on. The matters deposited in each classifier, pass off with some water by an outlet at the bottom, and flow thence to buddle.

WHITE LEAD.—The invention of Messrs. J. MAJOR and W. WRIGHT, Swallow-street, and G. H. JONES, Alpha-road, consists in the manufacture of white lead in a closed chamber or chambers, heated artificially, without the employment of spent tan, or such like fermenting materials, or earthenware pots, as in the methods now in use. The necessary vapour or vapours, and gas or gases—for instance, watery vapour, ammoniacal vapour, acetic acid vapour, pyrolytic acid vapour, hydrochloric acid gas, and carbonic acid gas, which may be provided in any convenient manner—are fed into and through the chamber or chambers containing the lead or compounds to be converted into white lead, these vapours and gases being properly regulated during their course through the same in any convenient manner.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending Nov. 14 was 9276l. 0s. 6d.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUN.—J. Roberts, Nov. 17: The 10 ft. level, at Rule's shaft still continues to look well; the hanging side and the bottom of the level (as it has been) are now the most productive. We have broken down to-day from this place some fine rocks of lead. I am still very sanguine about this point, and believe when we have it opened to the next level that we shall have a large piece of productive ground to stop away. There is no alteration in the stopes on the north lode since last week. We have not communicated to Rule's shaft yet. The engineers have nearly finished the mill after they have completed their work we have the floorings to put in, and some launders to fix, which will take us a week before we can commence crushing. I hope to finish enough of the floors to begin dressing next week.

BRONFLOYD.—T. Kemp, Nov. 17: No. 3 Shaft—North Lode: Our progress in sinking this shaft from the 73 to the 84 still continues slow, owing to the tight nature of the ground; but it will be down to the required depth by the time stated in my last report. I am pleased to tell you that the stopes in the back of the 73, west of shaft, has still further improved, and is now worth quite 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The other workings of the mine from this shaft are without any change worthy of notice.—No. 1 Shaft—South Lode: The 26 and west continues to develop a most kindly lode, which is producing excellent stopes of lead ore. Messrs. Weston and Collingborn, of Bristol, having bought the 70 tons of lead ore on Tuesday, it will be shipped from this port per steamer on Monday next.

BUDDICK CONSOLS.—H. Hill, Nov. 17: We have put in footway in Whitford's shaft down to the 22, and are clearing the 23 east towards Hooper's shaft, so as to enable us to haul the tinstuff at the latter shaft, when the level is cleared and the whim erected, which we hope to accomplish in about a week or ten days. We are also collaring and securing Hooper's shaft, and have put in footway in the trial shaft, on the elvan course, where we find good veins of tin. The masons have finished the stack, and nearly completed the flues of the boiler, which will be finished about the end of the week, and the carpenter is getting on as fast as possible with his work for stamp-frames, and other work connected. The engineers are getting on favourably with their work in the erection of the machinery.

BWADRAIN CONSOLS.—R. Northery, Nov. 16: The lode in the shaft sinking below the 45 is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, carrying a leader from 6 in. to 1 ft. wide of lead ore and blende. The lode in the 45 is disordered by cross-heads. There is no change in the 25 since I last reported. The stopes throughout the mine will yield 18 cwt. per fathom. All other operations are going on well, and we shall sample on Thursday next 30 tons of lead ore.

BWLICH CONSOLS.—R. Northery, Nov. 17: The lode in the 70 is 2 ft. wide, carrying 10 cwt. of lead ore. The lode in the 60 is 3 ft. wide, with a mixture of lead ore. The stopes in the 60 will average 18 cwt. per fathom. The lode in the 50 is 2½ ft. wide, worth 15 cwt. per fathom, and likely to improve. The stopes in back of this level are worth 1 ton per fathom. The men driving the cross-cut north are making good progress. We are cross-cutting south in the 30, to see if any more lode is standing in that direction. The lode in the back of the 30 is worth 1 ton 5 cwt. per fathom. We shall sample to-morrow 50 tons of lead ore. All other operations are going on as usual.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. C. Jones, Nov. 17: Since the last general meeting we have driven east of the Danescombe lode 7 fathoms. The ground up to within 9 feet of the end continued hard and spare for driving. At this point a change took place, the ground became softer, and the lode which had consisted principally of a hard quartz and muddle altered its character, and now for 3 ft. wide, is soft floor-spar, friable quartz with yellow copper ore of rich quality. At the same point a caunter lode came in from the north, and now continues by the side of the main lode with a regular wall between them. We yesterday cut into this caunter lode, and for 2 feet wide, so far as could be seen, found it to be composed of peach, quartz, and muddle—a very promising lode. There is now no underlie in either of the lodes in the end; previous to the caunter lode forming a junction with the main lode, its underlie was a little south. A white conical killas also appears to the south of the lodes. The distance driven east of the last cross-course in connection with which ore was discovered on the north lodes is over 22 fathoms, and taking into consideration the large body of water which for three months flowed from the lode, and the great change which is now taking place in its composition, with the improvement in the ground, and the junction of the caunter lode, we expect a speedy and valuable discovery of ore in these large and champion lodes, which are in direct continuation west of the Gawton and Okel Tor lodes.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, Nov. 16: The 90 fathom level cross-cut north has just passed a large sparry lode, 4 ft. wide; this is, probably, the principal part of the No. 1 lode, as it very much resembles it in appearance, the cross-course continuing wide, and soft. The 90 west, on Clymo's lode, is a little more ore than it was last week. East, in the same level, there is but little change. The No. 2 lode has just been cut on the west side of the western part of the cross-course, and although small is good work, and the ground very easy for driving. Other points are without change.

CEN BRWYN.—J. Paul, Nov. 17: Saturday last, being setting-day, the following bargains were set:—A stoper over the 92 ft. level, 80 fathoms east of the engine-shaft, to six men, at 50s. per fathom. A stoper over the same level, 50 fathoms east of the shaft, to six men, at 60s. per fathom. The lode in these two stopes varies from 3 to 7 ft. wide, and will produce from 16 cwt. to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 80 to drive west, by four men, at 175s. per fathom; lode here 4 ft. wide, worth 13 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and also producing some good blende. A stoper over this level, west of winze, below the 68, to six men, at 67s. 6d. per fathom. A stoper over ditto, east of winze, below the 68, to four men, at 70s. per fathom. The lode in these stopes is large, and will yield on an average 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 56 to drive east of engine-shaft, by four men, at 130s. per fathom; lode 4 ft. wide, showing a little ore at times, and likely to improve. The 20 to drive east, by two men, at 75s. per fm.; the lode here is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, gossan, muddle, blende, and clay-slate, with spots of lead ore at times. All surface work is going on regularly, and fair progress is being made towards another sampling.

CHANTICLEER.—Wm. Wasley, Nov. 18: The men are making good progress in driving the 120 yard level west of the shaft; the lode in the present end is about 4 ft. wide, but is divided by a horse of ground, which I expect will wear out after 2 or 3 yards further driving, when I expect a good improvement. The tributaries in the back of the 110 yard level are getting a little ore, but not enough to make wages. The six tributaries working in the new shaft are now driving east from the bottom of the shaft, where they are getting some nice lumps of ore, and the end looking very promising.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—G. E. Tremayne, W. Bennetts, Nov. 16: Fair progress is being made in sinking Harris's engine-shaft below the 95. In the 95 cross-cut south the ground continues favourable for driving, and the men are getting on satisfactorily. The lode in the 85 west is 3½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, flookan, and lead, producing of the latter 20 cwt. per fathom. Two stopes in the back of this level—No. 1, 17 cwt.; No. 2, 6 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 85 east is 1½ ft. wide, composed principally of flookan and muddle. The lode in the 75 west is 2½ ft. wide, worth 21 cwt. of lead per fathom. Three stopes in the back of this level are producing on an average 16 cwt. of lead per fathom. Ward's shaft is sunk 13 fms. below the 40; the ground at present is very much intermixed with branches of spar and muddle. We are very pleased to say we are making good progress with dressing for the next sampling, which will not be less than 60 tons.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, Nov. 17: In Walker's shaft, sinking below the 142 fm. level, the ground therein is a little stiffer, containing floors of hard spar, and

very wet, which at the present time is rather spare for progress. In the 142 end, west of the shaft, the driving is still being continued by the side of the lode. In the 130 cross-cut, driving north, we have not cut through the north part of the lode; in the present end the lode is composed of hard quartz, mixed with gossan, and unproductive for tin. In the winze sinking below the 130, west of shaft, no lode has been taken down for this month. The lode in the stopes at the different levels is still very large, and has a very promising appearance for improvement, although at present only producing low quality work for tin.

CWM ERFIN.—Nov. 16: Taylor's shaft is now the required depth for the 20, and the men are engaged cutting plat, preparatory to sinking below the same. The lode has rather increased in size during the past week, being at this time 15 in. wide, containing quartz, clay-slate, and spots of copper, and looking more promising. The lode in the 32, coming forth under the said shaft, has very much improved in the last few days; the lode in the present end is 5 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, quartz, copper, and a good mixture of silver-lead ore, worth at this time 15 cwt. of the latter per fathom. This level is being driven forward by six men, and is at this time about 20 fathoms behind Taylor's shaft. Very good progress has been made in enlarging and securing the 45, between the engine and drawing shafts, during the last four weeks, and we expect by the end of the present take (another month) to have this part completed, and a good railroad laid down from shaft to shaft. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 20 is 4 ft. wide, and worth from ¾ to 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the rise over the back of the deep adit level is 18 in. wide, but of no value. We have 16 men employed in the various stopes over the back of this level, where the lode will yield on an average 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in Taylor's drift, going east of the boundary, is small, and of no value. The lode in the rise over the back of ditto is ¾ yard wide, composed of killas, decomposed quartz, and cubes of blende—a kind of lode, but of no value. The lode in the stopes over the back of ditto, 35 fathoms back of the 20, is 4 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in William's level, east of the boundary, is still very poor, and its course or bearing is far too much north to be productive for mineral. We do not find that anything has taken off in the south side.

DOLWEN.—David Evans, Nov. 18: We are not through the north lode. I will advise you so soon as we cut the north wall.

EAST BASSET.—John Sean, Nov. 17: In the 140, west of new shaft, on the south lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing occasional stones of copper ore. In the 140, west of new shaft, on the middle lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, unproductive. In the 130 fm. level cross-cut, south of new shaft, we have not cut any other lode or branch than that reported on. In the 130 fathom level cross-cut, north towards the tin lode, no change to notice. The stopes in back of the 125, on the south lode, west of new shaft, is worth 5l. per fathom for copper ore. The tribute pitches are much the same as for some time past.

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Bray, Nov. 17: In the 14 fm. level, east of Impham shaft, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, composed of spar, muddle, and ore, producing of the latter 3 tons per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the adit level is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, muddle, and peach, with good stones of yellow ore.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—C. Glasdon, Nov. 10: In the 125, west of King's shaft, we have met with a slide, which has disordered the lode for the present. I have no doubt the lode will resume its usual appearance as soon as we get out of its influence. In the 115, west of King's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 5l. per fathom. In the 105, west of shaft, the lode is 12 inches wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not of much value.

EAST CARN BRUA.—J. Richards, Nov. 18: The tip-plat at the 100 is made complete, and the men have resumed the sinking of Thomas's engine-shaft, below this point.—Thomas's Engine-shaft, No. 3 Lode: In the 100 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, consisting of capel, quartz, fluor, muddle, and very fine stones of tin and copper ores. The lode in the 100 west is 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work of tin and copper ores. The lode in Tom's rise, in back of the 90 west, is 1 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, muddle, and a little copper ore. The ground in Sandy's cross-cut north, at the 80 west, is favourable for exploring. The lode in the 80 west is 15 in. wide, and worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The ground in the cross-cut north at the 60 west is hard and difficult to explore.—Buckley's Shaft, No. 6 Lode: In Dunston's rise, in back of the 80 west, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, fluor, muddle, and good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 70 west is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, fluor, muddle, capel, and saving work of copper ore. The lode in Goldworthy's rise, in back of the 70 east, is 15 in. wide, consisting of capel, quartz, fluor, muddle, and stones of copper ore. The lode in the 60 west is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz, capel, fluor, muddle, and a little copper ore.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quantrell, Nov. 17: I have much pleasure in saying that the mine is looking first-rate. Another windhood has been circulated this week, I understand, to the effect that the eastern end has again failed. I beg to say we have confined our operations westward, and in the bottom of the shaft, where we have a splendid lode. We sold our tin yesterday fortnight, and we have now between 13 and 14 tons in the hutch ready for sale. The south lode and new discovery are as reported last week.

FRANK MILLS.—J. Cornish, F. Cornish, N. Addams, Nov. 17: There is no change in the character of the lode in the 145 fm. level north end since our last report; the part of the lode being carried consists of white iron, quartz, and occasional spots of lead ore, but not enough of the latter to be of value. We have commenced a rise in back of the 145 south, but have not yet taken down any, and therefore we cannot at present ascertain its value. The 130 fm. level south end, on east lode, is without alteration. We have communicated by cross-cutting from the east to west lode at the 100 south, which has well ventilated these levels. We have resumed driving the 100 end south, on the west lode, which is yielding good saving work, and presenting a very kindly appearance. In the cross-cut west from this level north we have not yet intersected any more lode; the ground being of the most favourable description. The 84 fm. level north end is presenting a very promising appearance, now worth ½ ton of lead ore per fathom, and has every indication of becoming further productive as we advance. We have now three stopes in back of this level, each yielding about ¾ ton of lead ore per fathom. The 72 fm. level north end, on the western part of the lode, is without change since last reported. The stopes in back of this level, on Hancock's lode, will yield ¾ ton of lead ore per fathom. No alteration in the 60 fm. level north end, on Hancock's lode. One stopes in the back of the 60, on the east branch, is yielding ¾ ton of lead ore per fathom. The stopes to the south at this level has been put through to the 45 fm. level. We shall shortly commence another stopes adjoining to the north of the latter. All other parts of the mine are without any change. The machinery is all in good order, and working well.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., Nov. 18: The ground in King's engine-shaft, sinking below the 82 fathom level, is without change since last reported on, being mixed up with spar and capels. The lode in the 82 fathom level, east of said shaft, is still showing a very kindly appearance, yielding 2 tons of good quality ore per fathom, and the ground improved for progress. The lode in the 82 fm. level west is 6 ft. wide, principally composed of capel, spar, and muddle, intermixed with ore. We purpose putting up a rise in the short distance in the back of this level for the twofold purpose of proving the full width of that direction, and opening out some available ore ground, to be taken away at the best advantage. The lode in the 70 fm. level, east from engine-shaft, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in Nicol's stopes, in the bottom of the 70, east of Ferrell's winze, is worth 6 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Williams's stopes, in the back of the 70 east, is improved, worth 5 tons of ore per fm. All other points of operation are without change. We are busily engaged in preparing for our next sampling, which we calculate will be over 200 tons of copper ore.

GOGINAN.—Nov. 16: The lode at the 110, east of winze, is worth 16 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the stopes over this level, 10 fms. east of winze, the lode is large, and yields about 17 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. There is no material change in the lode at the 100 east, it being rather soft to produce much ore. The lode in the four stopes over this level varies from 3 to 9 ft. wide, and will produce on an average 14 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A communication has been effected between the 70 east and west, which has well ventilated that part of the mine; and as soon as we get the stope cleared we will get the full width of the mine to open up to open out some ore ground. The tribute pitches in the old part of the mine yield on an average 11 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. All the surface work is going on regularly.

GREAT LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Nov. 16: The mine is now quite clear of water, the driving of the 220 is resumed, and preparations are being made for again sinking the engine-shaft. The 210, driving north, continues to be worth about 40l. per fathom. Owing to so much water in the 200, north of the slide, we are obliged to drive chiefly by the side of the lode, as far as we can judge, it is now worth about 40l. per fathom. In the 190 we are proving the full width of the lode by taking off the hanging side; it is not so rich as we expected; the lode at present is worth 50l. per fathom. The lode in the 180 fm. level end, and in the side of the level, is worth just as last reported—40l. and 20l. per fathom respectively. The 165 fm. level end is worth 40l. per fathom. In the 155 fm. level cross-cut we have intersected the eastern part of the lode, which in the bottom of the level is worth 20l. per fathom. We have commenced to sink a sump on this to communicate with some of our best stopes in the roof of the 165 fm. level. In the 145 fm. level end the lode has become a little smaller, but is just as good for lead, worth quite 2 tons to the fathom.—Dumbell's: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 140, is still improving, and again yielding some good stuff for lead and blende; this is a most important feature, and we are in hopes that it is the commencement of a new run of ore ground, connected in some way with the late discovery made in the 145, driving up towards it. The lode in the 140 fm. level end is worth about 80l. per fathom. The new winze commenced in the sole of 125, and the 125 fathom level end driving north, are each worth 35l. per fathom. We are daily expecting to hole the sump from the 110 to the 125 fm. levels, in which the lode is worth 100l. per fathom. I see no change of sufficient importance to notice in the remaining part of Dumbell's.—Glenroy: The engine-shaft is now 3 fathoms below the 37; the lode in the bottom is unproductive. In the 37, driving north, the lode is 18 in. wide, and all of it good saving work for blende. The lode in the sump sinking below the 25 fm. level, I am happy to state, has improved to the value of 40l. per fathom.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Nov. 16: The 84 is now driven through ore ground, north of the line of the old shaft 27 fms., which has varied in value from ¼ ton up to 25 cwt. of lead per fathom, and the end is now worth about 1 ton to the fathom. I expect to have the 40 tons of lead ready in a month from this, and I believe that I can see my way safely to a further increase in the returns after that time.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, Nov. 17: Friday last was setting-day. In the 166 we have cut into the tin lode 11 ft., and have not yet seen the north wall of the lode; it is still hard, and not producing much tin to value; set to six men, to drive through it, at 16l. per fathom. In the 140, east of cross-cut, we have been driving on the north part of the tin lode, and have now put the men to drive south, so as to ascertain its size; so far as seen the lode is worth 12l. per fathom; driving by four men, at 10l. per fathom. We have also set to drive west of cross-cut, by four men, at 9l. per fathom, where the lode is worth 12l. per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 154, west of No. 3 cross-cut, the lode is worth 8l. per fathom; stopping by four men, at 4l. 10s. per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 154, west of No. 2 cross-cut, the lode is worth 12l. per fathom; stopping by four men, at 4l. 10s. per fathom. In the back of the 154, east of No. 2 cross-cut, the lode is worth 12l. per fathom; stopping by four men, at 8l. per fathom. In the stopes in the bottom of the 154, east of No. 1 cross-cut, the lode is worth 9l. per fathom; stopping by six men, at 4l. per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 140, east of Lyle's shaft, the lode is worth 7l. per fathom; stopping by four men, at 4l. 10s. per fathom.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, Nov. 18: No. 1 Lode: The lode in the 40, south from No. 1 shaft, is from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, containing stones of lead—saving work. The lode in the 40 north is 15 in. wide, also pro-

ducing stones of lead; this leads presents indications almost to warrant a bunch of lead.—No. 2 Lode: The lode in the 50, north from No. 2 shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of friable quartz, muddle, and flookan, and looks very favourable for lead. The lode in the winze sinking below the 40 north is 2 ft. wide, composed of white iron, with good lumps of lead, but not at present to value.

GREAT ROCKY.—J. Kemp, Nov. 17: The lode in the 12, east of engine-shaft, is still looking very promising, although not producing as much lead as when last reported. I will now push on this level with all possible speed to the winze in the bottom of the deep adit, where there is a lode gone down worth fully 2 tons of lead per fathom. I will also push the 12 west as soon as the skip is brought down to draw away the stuff; there has been no lode taken down since last reported in the rise west of deep adit, but I think we have a good lode here to strip down after the rise is communicated to the 6. The lode in the level, west of deep adit, on No. 1 lode, is looking better, and likely to improve, now producing some little spots of lead, similar to the ground we had before we cut the other branch. There is no other alteration. Surface operations are progressing as well as the weather will permit, and the drawing-machine will soon be ready.

GREAT WESTERN.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, Nov. 17: Fisher's Lode: Michell's engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. below the 20. At Pressure shaft we are cutting ground for bringing the water in to Michell's engine-shaft through the 20. In the 10, driving west of Jones's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 21 per fathom. In the rise in the back of the deep adit the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, worth 61 per fathom. In the 30, driving east of Annie's shaft, the lode is without alteration since last reported on, worth 31 per fathom, and opening tribute ground.—Middle Lode: In the 30, driving east of Curtis's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 71 per fathom. In the end driving west in this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 61 per fathom. In the 20, driving east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 41 per fathom. In the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is worth 121 per fathom. In the 20, driving west of Curtis's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 61 per fathom. In the winze in bottom of this level the lode is worth 61 per fathom. In the rise in back of the adit, west of White's shaft, the lode is in a disordered state, and unproductive.—North Lode: In the adit level, driving east of the eastern shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 31 per fathom, and opening good tribute ground. At surface we have completed the excavation for the bob-pits at Michell's and the Pressure shafts; the masons will commence to build the same in a day or two.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—Wm. Giles, J. Jenkin, Nov. 15: We have resumed the drainage west of the lead lode, and it shall be driven with all possible speed; the ground at present is hard, and a good deal of driving, but we are looking for this ground will soon be a good deal better, and then, no doubt, the lode will likewise make a change for good.

GWYDYR PARK.—Wm. Smyth, Nov. 16: The lode in the Gwyn Lillion deep adit end is of the same character as when last reported; the ground still continues a little more favourable for progress. There is no particular change in the Vuchelas deep adit.

HAREWOOD CONSOLS.—T. Neill, Nov. 17: The sinking of the new engine-shaft is progressing very satisfactorily, the ground being good and very congenial for copper ore, and the cutting of this lode looks forward to with great interest by all. The lode is of more than ordinary size and character.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Nov. 16: In the 140 fm. level cross-cut north the ground is hard and slow for progress. In the 140 west the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of fine capel, muddle, quartz, and ore, worth fully 201 per fathom. A great quantity of water continues to flow from the end, and the appearances altogether present the strongest indications of a good course of ore in connection therewith. In the 140 west in the back of the 130 east the lode is worth 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. In the 140 west the ground is moderately favourable, and the lode is looking forward to with great interest by all. In the north side of the drive a portion of the north part of the lode is exposed to view, and yields good stones of ore. In the winze sinking below the 100 west, which is down 6 ft., the ore portion of the lode is on an average 1 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore, worth, as per assay, 13 1/2 per cent. of copper, or, at the present low standard, 251 per fathom for the length carried (9 feet). In the rise in the back of the 100 the ground is a mixture of killas and quartz, and is slow for progress. In the deep adit level there is no alteration.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—James Richards, Nov. 17: In the 140 west the lode is still from 5 to 6 ft. wide, worth 201 per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 100 west the ore part of the lode is increasing in size, and is now worth fully (for the length carried—9 ft.) 301 per fathom. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine since yesterday.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Nov. 18: In the 140 west the lode continues exceedingly promising, and is worth fully 201 per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 100 west the lode is quite equal to yesterday's valuation for copper—for length of sink (9 ft.) 301 per fathom, with every appearance of a continuance, and the ore proves on assay to contain 17 ozs. of silver per ton.

IMPERIAL A. Pearce, Nov. 18: The lode in the 30, west of the engine-shaft, looks very promising, and is producing good rocks of lead ore. There has not been anything done in the winze below the 20 since last reported on. The tribute pit in the back of the 20 is producing some good work, and the men are earning wages. We shall sample the 20 tons of lead spoken of in my last report on Monday next.

LLWYN TEIFY.—M. Barbary, Nov. 18: The 50, east of the eastern shaft, is wholly iron, being composed of friable quartz, clay-slate, spotted with lead, blende, and copper ore, which water is before, and is of a very promising character. Judging from the general appearance of the lode in the level above, I expect this end will shortly improve. I have set the winze to sink below the 16 to four men, at 31. 10s. per fathom, exclusive of paying for wheeling and drawing the stuff; now down 9 ft., with a leader of lead against the hanging-wall, yielding fully 1 ton of lead ore per fathom, and is of a very promising character.

MAES-Y-SAFN.—Nov. 17: The 370 east and the 350 west of Grosvenor's shaft are much the same as when last reported. The 370 west is producing 1 ton per fathom. The 370 east of sump-winze is through the swallow; there is a fine looking lode in the end, producing good lumps of lead. The 370 west is producing 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The 350 east is poor. The 350 west is producing 1 ton per fathom. The 290, east of No. 3 shaft, has improved, it is now worth 1 ton per fathom. There is a fine looking lode in No. 2 shaft, but not producing any lead. The mine is in fork, and all the machinery in good working order, and everything goes on regularly.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Nov. 18: There is no alteration worthy of remark in the rise in the back of the 100 level since last report; the lode is still worth 2 tons of good copper ore per fathom.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Nov. 18: The ground in the 75 yard level cross-cut west consists of limestone, and favourable for progress. The 60 yard level north yields stones of lead, and very promising.—Brabner's Shaft: The lode in the 80 yard level is small, and poor for lead, but being in new ground may be considered a good trial. The pitch in the roof of this level is worth 12 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in the winze in bottom of this level south is worth 1 1/2 ton of lead per fathom, and the ground is very hard, and is slow for breaking, and the water is also increasing.—Boundary Shaft: The pitch in the 40 yard level north is worth 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 60 yard level south is worth 10 cwt. lead per fathom.—Flue Shaft: Operations here are just as last reported.

MOUNT PLEASANT.—William Wasley, Nov. 18: Last Saturday being our setting-day, I set the level to drive west of Jenkins's shaft at 15s. per yard, and 91. per ton for ore. The level to drive west of the boundary shaft at 10s. per yard, and 29s. per ton for ore, the men to tram full of lead ore, and to pay for drawing, &c. We are not getting any ore at present, but from the appearance of the ground I expect to after a few yards further driving. I have set to two men to raise ore west of the boundary shaft, at 91. per ton, for 2 tons; if they should get any over 2 tons to be at 41. 10s. per ton, the men to pay 8s. per ton dressing, and all other costs.

NANCOS CONSOLS.—M. Barbary, Nov. 18: The lode in the 26, west of Thomas's shaft, is still looking well, being a good mixture of lead and blende ores for the width of the level (5 ft.), yielding fully 2 tons of lead ore per fathom; the full size of the lode as yet we cannot speak of, as we have neither north or south wall. In order to facilitate the communication with this level we have cleared the 16 so far west as the tributary workings in bottom of same (which is now down 7 fms. 3 ft.), cut the winze pit, hung the tackle, and have four men sinking a winze in bottom of the said workings; when this is sunk to the required depth (10 fathoms) we intend driving east to meet the 26 end, coming west; when this communication is effected it will well ventilate this part of the mines, and will open up a very profitable piece of stoping ground, both east and west of same. This winze will be 10 ft. wide, and will be 10 ft. deep, and a splendid lode, the full size of which at present we cannot speak of; the portion sinking on, for the length and width of the winze, will yield per fathom equally as much as the 20 fm. below, the forebreast of which is about 16 fms. behind this winze. This is very encouraging, inasmuch as if the lode continues to be as productive between the two points (which in all probability it will) our prospects in this part of the mines will be highly satisfactory. The lode in No. 1 stop, in the back of the 16, west of shaft, is much improved since last reported on, producing about 1 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in No. 2 stop, in back of ditto, is yielding fully 1 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stop, in back of ditto, is looking promising, yielding about 1 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom.—Bwch Gwyn: I have to-day set the shallow adit to drive east of the old men's shaft, on Barbary's lode, 2 fms. stent, by four men, to draw their own stuff to surface, at 41. 10s. per fathom; the lode is composed principally of first quality gossan, with a mixture of lead and blende ores, and is of a very promising character. I shall be able to speak more fully of its yield in my next.

NEW GROW HILL.—Capt. Trelease and Kent, Nov. 16: The following was our setting on Saturday last.—At the engine-shaft we measured for last month's sinking 2 fms. 4 ft.; this shaft is now down a little over 6 fathoms below the 55 plat; this was re-set to the same place, at 131. per fathom, stented the month: the ground is a little stiffer than it has been for some time past.—Wheal Louisa: In the 75 we measured for last month's driving, besides hoing the winze, 2 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; this bargain was re-set to the same place, at 110s. per fathom, stented 2 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; this end contains a strong kindly lode, full 4 feet wide, of muddle, blende, and quartz, with occasional stones of lead.

NEW WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—J. Tonkin, Nov. 16: The tin stopes in back of the adit are still looking as last reported, worth 71 to 101 per fathom. As soon as we can get the winze erected we shall raise some of the stuff to surface, and set on four men instead of two, as we now have.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, J. Williams, Nov. 16: The lode in the 85, west of King's shaft, still presents a kindly appearance, and the water issuing strongly from the end. During the past month we have met with a small cross-sink, similar to the 60, before reaching the point of horse. In the 70, west of western winze, the lode retains its size and value.—In the 70, east of sump-winze, no lode has been taken down beyond the splice, but will be done in a day or two, when its value will be fully reported on. We have communicated the rise in back of the 60 with the midway level, which has laid open a piece of tribute ground; the midway level has improved, now worth 111. per fathom. The stope in bottom of the 60, west of sump-winze, is worth 81. per fathom. The stope in bottom of the 60, east of sump-winze, is worth 151. per fathom. The 60, west of cross-cut, on the south lode, is without alteration.

NORTH LACK.—G. B. Odgers, J. Harris, Nov. 18: The lode in the 20, north from the No. 1 boundary shaft, is 20 in. wide, composed of friable quartz and flookan with good lumps of lead—saving work.

NORTH TREKERRY.—R. Pryor, T. Jenkin, Nov. 18: Tresler's Shaft: We have again resumed the driving of the 130 fm. level, east of this shaft, having communicated the winze sunk from the 120; this end is opening up tribute ground. The lode in the 120 fm. level end east is large, and worth 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 110 fm. level is producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. The winze sinking below this level, about 30 fms. behind the 110 fm. level end, and 9 ft. in advance of the 120, is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom.

The two stope in this level are each producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Doctor's shaft is of a very promising character; it is now 1 1/2 ft. wide, and producing from 1 to 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. All other places without change since our last report.

OKEL TOR.—J. Rodda, Nov. 18: The south lode in the 80 fm. level east is improved, and is now worth 3 tons of ore per fathom; there is a large stream of water issuing from the breast of the end, and the ground is easier for driving, which are good indications of further improvements. In the 80, west of Trial's cross-cut, the lode is looking very promising, being 4 ft. wide, and worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 65 east is poor, but the lode is of the promising character, and the ground is easy. The lode in the 50 east will yield 1 ton of ore per fathom. In this level west of the cross-cut from engine-shaft we have still a large rank lode, with occasional good stones of ore. The stopes are as last reported.

OHIO.—E. Bowden, jun., Nov. 4: The shaftmen have been engaged during the greater part of the past month in making the necessary alterations, repairs, &c., preparatory to sinking below the 35, which alterations, &c., are now complete, and the shaft being proceeded with, with a full set of men; it is at present in a very hard bar of ground and slow to excavate. The cross-cut driving east from the engine-shaft has been suspended, and the men put to drive east on the east and west vein in the south level, where we have discovered and passed through a small rib of lead ore and blende, from 2 to 4 in. wide. We have now commenced driving on its course, and so far as seen it holds as good as when first intersected. The west end is still unproductive, though looking very kindly for the production of ore; both these ends should be carried on without interruption, as I think this the most promising part of the mine. The machinery and pitwork are in good working order.

OLD GUNSLAKE.—F. Phillips, Nov. 17: Saturday we set Parker's shaft, sixteen men and the labourers, at 181. per fathom, stented the month: the lode is still about 3 feet wide, composed of capel, spar, peach, and prlan, spotted with grey copper ore. I never saw it looking better than now—a very promising lode indeed. During the last two months, in addition to other work, we have sunk 3 fms. 1 ft. 8 in.—Deep Adit West: The ground last month was wet, and spare for progress; 4 ft. 9 in. were driven. I think the ground will be better shortly. I shall set it again in a day or two. The ground in the cross-cut south is very favourable; 5 fms. 4 ft. were driven, and it was set again at 21. per fathom, stented 5 fms. 4 ft. cut the lode; I think we may expect it shortly.

PENANCE WHEAL.—Wm. Tregay, J. Tregay, Nov. 13: Sump: The lode in the 140 and 120 is worth 601. per fathom for a 6 feet wide, and north wall. The ground in the 120 north is very wet, and rather tighter than it has been, but we are making fair progress. The 120 fm. level winze is going down rapidly, and will hold to the 130 in a week or two at furthest. In the rise in the 100 east the ground is favourable for rising, and fair progress is being made; lode but slightly productive.—Cobbler's: In the 120 rise west, on Martin's lode, the lode is producing occasional stones of tin, and letting out much water.—Skinner's Lode: The winze in the 111 east, going down rapidly, and very kindly looking, the 120 west is worth 101. per fathom, and the 120 north is worth 101. per fathom. In the 90 rise the part of the lode carried is at present not very productive, worth 71. per fathom, but the lode in the cross-course has always been very irregular, as would have been expected.—North Shaft: In the 55 east the lode is worth 101. per fathom. In the 55 west the lode is worth 251. per fathom. In the 47 east the lode is worth 151. per fathom. In the 47 west the lode is worth 101. per fathom. We have sold this day 12 tons 10 cwt. 1 qr 16 lb. of black tin, at 91. 9d. We have no other report.

PENANCE WHEAL.—Bennett, W. Higgins, Nov. 13: In the 30 north the lode is not as yet cut, the ground, however, is changing apparently for the better. In the 60 west the lode is at present somewhat disordered by a small gossan crossing it, and consequently not quite so productive. The 44 east, on the Pink lode, has just come in contact with the cross-course seen in the 30 west from the Shop shaft, on which we propose putting up a rise to communicate both the mines. Those are the only points in which any change has occurred during the week. The rods, pitwork, &c., for draining the West Pink Mine will be completed very well, and the whole of the mine are improved.

PENANCE WHEAL.—W. H. Martin, Nov. 17: The engine-shaft is down to the 120, and the men are now engaged sinking below for a fork, which we shall complete by next Saturday; after this we shall commence to drive with all speed to intersect the lodes, where I have a strong opinion that we shall meet with good results. In order to push on the bob-plat work as fast as possible I have put the 110 fm. level end men to assist in cutting the ground, so that we may get this work fixed before the increase of winter water; when this is completed it will also greatly help our machinery, and decrease the cost. Since last advised at Richards's we have had a lot in consequence of the iron rods breaking, which, however, are again repaired, and the men have resumed the driving north at the 85; the water continues to stream from the end.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—William Johns, Nov. 13: Cowling's Shaft: We have to-day suspended the driving of the 20 west, believing it to be driven under the 10 east from the flat-rod shaft. The 20 being low than the 10 for feet for the water, we have set the men to rise in back of the 20, to form a communication between these points, which I hope will be accomplished quickly. We have also put a pair of men to clear the 10 east of the flat-rod shaft, which was driven by the 10 east, and the 10 west, and the rise is now up to 1 1/2 ft., and we are bringing the water back through this level to the engine-shaft, which will be of great advantage to us for dressing purposes. We have set five tribute pitches in this part of the mine to 12 men—one in bottom of the 30 at 10s., two in back of the 30 at 12s. and 13s. 4d., and two in back of the 20 at 12s. and 13s. 4d. In 11, the pitches are producing fair quantities of tin.—Flat-Rod Shaft: Since the last setting we have completed the cutting down of this shaft for taking the main-rod and lift, cased and divided the same, cut a plat in the 10, and fixed a drawing-lift from the 10 to the 10 east, and the 10 west, and the rise is now up to 1 1/2 ft., and we are bringing the water back through this level to the engine-shaft, which will be of great advantage to us for dressing purposes. We have set five tribute pitches in this part of the mine to 12 men—one in bottom of the 30 at 10s., two in back of the 30 at 12s. and 13s. 4d., and two in back of the 20 at 12s. and 13s. 4d. 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iron ore, ground or reduced to a powder, with sulphate of lime, sulphate of soda, sulphate of alumina, or with any alkaline sulphate pulverised, and both articles having been roasted or otherwise assimilated to about equal degrees of temperature. A fusion or melting of the materials is then to be effected by the usual methods in an ordinary furnace.

The IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE have made arrangements for holding its next meeting at the South Kensington Museum, on Thursday, Dec. 2. The papers read at the meeting at Middlesbrough by Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell, on "The Development of Heat in Blast-Furnaces," and by Mr. Palmer Budd, on "A New Process of Refining Iron," will be discussed, and several papers postponed at the September meeting will be read. Mr. Menelaus, than whom no better authority could be found, will likewise bring forward a paper on "Improvements in Rail-Rolling Machinery," so that, upon the whole, proceedings of a very interesting and instructive nature may be anticipated.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Nov. 10: (Prof. T. H. Huxley, LL.D., F.R.S., President, in the chair.) E. Hartley, of the Geological Survey of Canada, Montreal, was elected a Fellow of the Society. The following communications were read:—

1.—"Australian Mesozoic Geology and Palaeontology," by C. Moore, F.G.S.
2.—"On a Plant and Insect Bed on the Rocky River, New South Wales," by Charles Moore, F.G.S.
3.—"On *Hypsilophodon*, a new genus of *Dinosauria*," by Prof. Huxley.
4.—"Further Evidence of the Affinity between the Dinosaurian Reptiles and Birds," by Prof. Huxley.

On Wednesday the following papers will be read:—1. "On the Dinosauria of the Trias, with observations on the Classification of the Dinosauria," by Prof. Huxley, F.R.S., President. 2. "The Physical Geography of Western Europe during the Mesozoic and Cainozoic Periods, elucidated by their Coral-faunas," by Dr. P. Martin Duncan, F.R.S., Sec. G.S.

RECENT AMERICAN INVENTIONS.

Str.—Well knowing the readiness of Englishmen, and especially of English miners, to adopt any really useful invention, no matter whence it comes, the readers of the *Mining Journal* will probably like to learn something as to what is doing in this country.

A new Dry Concentrator, the invention of Mr. Krom, is at present being tried in Colorado. The invention is, in fact, a pneumatic jiggling hutch. Instead of water it is air that is forced up through the jiggling sieve, in successive impulses, given by means of a bellows, and, theoretically, since heavy objects fall quicker in air than in water, the blows can be more rapidly repeated, and the amount of work done be proportionately increased.

A Mining Pan, which is likely to prove at once economic and efficient, is now being constructed in San Francisco, by Mr. A. Moore, of San Rafael. The experimental trial has been most encouraging. Cubes of rock of the size of 1 or 1½ in., fed into a hopper which surmounts the central portion of the pan, are readily reduced to a degree of fineness suitable for ordinary pan work. The discharge of this grinder or crusher is so made that the sand will pass directly beneath the millers, as in ordinary pans, where it is subjected to the ordinary amount of trituration, and thoroughly amalgamated. When this process is completed the pan may be charged with a suitable quantity of water to act as a settler; and when ready for the "clean up" the millers are readily run up by a screw cut upon the central shaft, so as to be entirely out of the way of the charge and the operator. By opening plugs in the ordinary way the water, after being settled, is drawn off, and the sediment and amalgam removed, as from ordinary settlers. The dies and millers are of peculiar construction, so as to secure a full and effective trituration and circulation of the pulp. In addition to the millers, and immediately over the periphery, there is a circular groove, in which is placed a series of balls, of about 3½ lbs. weight, and extending entirely around the circumference of the pan. By the action of the pan these balls are set in motion, and it is claimed, and agreed to by the trituration powers of the pan. It is designed to operate the pan upon a framework of wood, which, it is claimed, is so secured and braced as to make it full as strong, and as little liable to get out of order, as though it were constructed of iron; while it can be built at much less cost, and more cheaply transported. In a timber country the frame can be got out and put together upon the ground, thereby securing an important saving in both cost and transportation. This pan is the result of much experience and experiment in the separate use of the grinder and the pan; and the inventor, who is a thoroughly practical man, is quite sure he has produced a combination of the two, with a settler, which will greatly reduce the cost of machinery in a quartz mill; and at the same time provide the prospector with a cheap and effective mill, which he can readily move from point to point, as he may desire for giving thorough practical tests to veins without the great expense attendant upon the erection of experimental mills.

The model of Collins's Oscillating Quartz-Crusher exhibited at the Industrial Fair, is creating a good deal of attention among miners, and an admirable description of it has been published in the *Mining and Scientific Press*. The machine is very simple in construction, and the crushing is produced by the oscillation of an iron wheel, under a pressure of several hundred times its own weight, on an iron bed-plate, walled up on either side, so as to take the form of a trough, open at both ends. The quartz is fed, first upon one end of this trough, and then upon the other, while the wheel is made to alternately pass over the same. A suitable device is affixed, to remove all the quartz from either end, immediately after each passage of the wheel, discharging it into a rotary screen, which deposits that reduced sufficiently fine into one apartment, whilst the coarser fluids it fly, automatically, into another, from whence it may be again elevated, automatically or otherwise, to the feed platform. By this arrangement no power is needlessly expended on work that is fully completed; an entire new charge of quartz being presented for every movement of the wheel. The power required to drive the wheel is reduced to its minimum by an ingenious use of anti-friction rollers. The crushed mass can be reduced to any degree of fineness by the employment of finer or coarser screens. If the practical observer will imagine the above-described operation, which is even more simple than ordinary stamps, he will have precisely what is shown in this model, divested of its automatic feed attachment. The crushing of a piece of quartz by causing a heavy wheel to pass over it on an even iron floor is, probably, the most economical use of power in that direction which can be devised. The cause of the failure of this principle, as applied to the ordinary Chilian mill, is owing to the practical difficulties in the way of effecting a ready discharge. The device of Mr. Collins appears to have provided a full and efficient remedy for this defect.

The loss of the valuable metal in the process of wet-crushing is a cause of almost constant complaint, but the machine devised by Mr. Partz, of Oakland, appears to have overcome the difficulty altogether. His method of wet-crushing without loss is exceedingly simple, and little or no concentration is necessary down to the process of amalgamation in the pan. He merely uses the same water over and over again, which is pumped back to the stamp mill. The advantages of amalgamation in battery for separation of coarse gold are thus first reaped: then the pulp flows into tanks (intermediate blankets, or other concentrating contrivances, not necessarily connected with) of a number of compartments, in which the ore separates and sizes itself into as many quantities as may be desired. When one set of compartments gets filled with amalgamation matter the other is used, and the contents of the first are worked up in the pans. As it has been found that float gold will disengage the particles of air or water gas which make it buoyant, when heat is applied to 100 C., Mr. Partz next conducts a steam-pipe into the tank, to heat up the material before amalgamation; effecting thereby, besides, the well-known chemical acceleration of the application of heat in the various succeeding processes.

Virginia City, Nevada.

CORNUBIENSIS.

OLD TREBURGETT SILVER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The Secretary of the Old Treburgett Silver and Lead Mining Company (Limited) presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*, and begs to be allowed space for the enclosed letter, which is of great importance to the company.

1, Circus-place, Finsbury, London, Nov. 18.

Sir,—In my letter to you of the 1st inst. (inserted in the Journal of the 6th) I made some remarks relative to the Assay of Silver Ores from this old Cornish mine. I desire by this letter to express through you to the directors of this company—the Old Treburgett Silver and Lead Mining Company (Limited)—my regret that those remarks should have been unfavourably construed.

My object when writing on Assays of Silver Ore was to direct attention to the fact that the public, who are not initiated in these matters, might easily be misled by statements of assays of "rich specimens," and observing the announcement that such rich ores had been found in this mine, I too hastily made the remarks in question before I had referred to the details in the reports and in the company's prospectus. Having now done so, I perceive that the quality of the ore has, in the manner which I proposed in my letter, been fully ascertained by the reduction of 1 ton of ordinary ore, and that the company's allusion to the "specimens" was but to prove the presence of true silver ore in the mine.

I desire also to add that I had no intention to impugn in any way the assay or reports of so well known an authority on mining and metallurgical matters as Mr. David Forbes, F.R.S.

T. L. PHIPSON.

THE CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The somewhat seemingly precarious condition of the tin trade at the present moment, resulting from the financial embarrassments of one or two of the speculators in that metal, has naturally exercised a depressing influence on the Cornish Mine Share Market for the time, the quotations of nearly all stanniferous stock being now of lesser value nominally than for some considerable time past. There is, however, but little evidence of any wide-spread disposition to regard the present adverse inclination of the standard price of tin than that of being merely temporary, produced by causes widely differing in their ultimate effect from that which would inevitably follow any considerable diminution in the legitimate trade demand for the metal, or a largely increased production of the raw material. Consequently, although the quoted rates of mine stock have declined, and the slight demand for shares has partly subsided, it is not, generally speaking, at all difficult to find buyers at the reduced prices of the last two or three days, and the latest tendency is more in favour of a satisfactory termination of the present uncertainty of prices of tin than otherwise. Still caution is the order of the day, causing transactions to be far from numerous. Mining in the St. Agnes district has been looking up considerably of late. Polbreton has been going on steadily and vigorously since our last notice.—*West Briton*.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Prof. Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—J. Grafton Jones's Machine for the Prevention of Colliery Explosions (*Illustrated*)—J. and J. Hyde's "Perfect Safety-Lamp"—Salt Bed at Middlesbrough (W. H. Peacock's Paper, read before the Cleveland Literary and Philosophical Society)—Original Correspondence: Strolls in the Black Country; Iron Works and Coal Mining in Monmouthshire (M. B. Gardner); Experiments with Safety-Lamps; Chemistry of the Mine; North Treskerby Silver (R. Pryor); Copper Mining in Cornwall; On the Assays of Silver Ores, No. III. (T. L. Phipson); Rich Silver Ores of Old Treburgett (R. Talling); Mineral Wealth of Spain, No. IV. (B. H. Howarth); New Quebrada Company; Rosewall Hill and Ransom Mines, &c.

With last week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, containing—Prof. Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Original Correspondence: Mr. Bidder's Coal-Breaking Machine (W. Y. Craig); Safety-Lamp Experiments; Miners' Friend, a New Safety-Lamp (A. H. Gilmore); Proposed Great Western Maritime Ship Canal (G. Anderson); Notes on Coal Mining in Monmouthshire (M. B. Gardner); Improvements in Iron and Steel (A. Meredith); Welding of Rail Iron; Assay of Silver Ores, No. II. (T. L. Phipson, T. A. Massey, J. D. Keighley, &c.); Mineral Wealth of Spain, No. III. (B. H. Howarth); Duties of Mineral Land Owners (P. Eddy)—Foreign Mines Reports, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, NOV. 19, 1869.

COPPER.				IRON.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Best selected, p. ton	74	0	0	Bars Welsh, in London	7	0	0
Tough cake and tile	73	0	0	Ditto, to arrive	7	0	0
Sheathing & sheets	78	0	0	Nail rods	7	5	0
Bolts	78	0	0	" Staffd. in London	8	10	0
Bottoms	81	0	0	Bars ditto	8	7	0
Old (Exchange)	65	0	0	Hoops ditto	9	0	0
Burra Burra	74	0	0	Sheets, single	10	0	0
Wire	10	0	0	Pig No. 1, in Wales	3	15	0
Tubes	0	0	11½	Refined metal, ditto	4	0	0
BRASS.				Bars, common ditto <td>6</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td>	6	5	0
	£	s.	d.	Do. mch. Tynor Tees <td>6</td> <td>10</td> <td>0</td>	6	10	0
Sheets	8½	d.	—	Do., railway, in Wales	7	5	0
Wire	8½	d.	—	Do., Swed. in London	10	5	0
Tubes	10½	d.	—	To arrive	10	5	0
SPELTTER.				Pig No. 1, in Clyde <td>2</td> <td>14</td> <td>0</td>	2	14	0
	£	s.	d.	Do. f.o.b. Tynor Tees <td>2</td> <td>9</td> <td>—</td>	2	9	—
Yellow Metal Sheath, p. lb.	6½	d.	—	Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6	—
Sheets	6½	d.	—	Railway chairs	5	10	0
Foreign on the spot <th>" spikes</th> <td>11</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td>				" spikes	11	0	0
" to arrive	19	15	0	Indian Charcoal Pigs,			
ZINC.				In London, p. ton,	6	0	0
In sheets	£	s.	d.	STEEL.			
English blocks	123	0	0		£	s.	d.
Do., bars (in brls.)	124	0	0	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	14	0	0
Do., refined	130	0	0	" (hammered)	14	15	0
Banca (nom.)	£117	0	11½	Ditto, in faggots	15	15	0
Straits (nom.)	£118	0	0	English, spring	19	0	0
TIN-PLATES.*				QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6	17	0
	£	s.	d.	LEAD.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1	6	0	English Pig, com.	19	0	0
IX Ditto, 1st quality	12	0	14	Ditto, L.B.	19	5	0
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	4	0	Ditto, W.B.	20	5	0
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	10	0	Ditto, sheet	19	10	0
IX Coke	1	2	6	Ditto, red lead	39	0	0
IX Ditto	1	8	1	Ditto, white	37	0	0
Canada plates, p. ton	13	10	0	Ditto, patent shot	22	0	0
Ditto, at works	12	10	0	Spanish	18	7	0

* At the works, i.e. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The Metal Market has remained in a very inanimate condition during the past week, business to a limited extent only has been done, and the prospect of any immediate improvement is by no means encouraging. Orders from India still continue very few, and the advices from thence are not such as to lead to any expectation that we shall see any great accession to the number that come to hand for some time. Indeed, at present there appears to be a general stagnation in the metal trade, which is very discouraging; and how long the present state of things is likely to continue it seems impossible to say; we can only hope that a change for the better may ere long occur in the Indian markets, and that we must again see a return of former active operations. Prices have not materially altered during the week, although in the absence of transactions there is more disposition on the part of sellers to meet buyers in order to secure business. In one metal, however, prices have decidedly declined, and, in all probability, will now come down to something more like the actual value of the article, as it has for a long time been raised to a fictitious value, which has often been kept up by speculation. Now, however, we may expect to find it coming down to such a price as it exhibited in former years, and when it does this, in all probability, we shall have a better and more legitimate business done in it. No further advance has yet been made in the Bank rate of discount, which consequently still remains at 3 per cent, and it is to be hoped that no necessity will arise at present for raising it beyond this point, as in the now sensitive condition of commercial affairs such a step would have a prejudicial effect upon the market. General dissatisfaction appears to be rising in various quarters as to the present unfavourable position of trade throughout the country, and various are the causes assigned for it. It is to be hoped that full discussion on the matter may be attended with benefit, and that some of the causes of it may be, at all events, discovered, so that possible remedial measures may be applied.

COPPER.—The market for this metal has remained quiet throughout the week, and the amount of business transacted has been limited. Chili bar has been quoted at 67½ to 68½ cash during the greater part of the week, but latterly it has rather given way, and is now quoted at 67½ to 67½ cash; ore at 13s. 3d. per unit.

IRON.—In Staffordshire in the finished iron department only a few of the leading makers are able to maintain the officially declared advance of 20s. per ton, the actual advance obtainable by second-class houses ranging from 5s. to 15s. per ton. In Welsh, the large advance in Staffordshire has influenced the prices in this district but to a very slight extent—in fact, the Bar-Iron Trade has for a long time been quiet, and still continues so. The rail mills are in regular employ, and the contracts on the books of makers will keep the works going for two or three months to come; by that time, probably, some improvement may have taken place in the demand for other kinds of iron. In Swedish iron the demand is by no means active, the stock here is at present very small, and supplies come forward only very slowly; prices are, however, well maintained. In Scotch pig-iron the tone of the market has been rather quieter than it was last week, and a gradual decline has taken place, which at one time reached 54s. 1½d. cash, but afterwards an improved feeling took place, and prices eventually recovered to 54s. 4½d. cash and 54s. 6d. one month, at which they stood when the last intelligence was received from Glasgow.

LEAD is still in fair request, and prices remain firm at quotations. TIN.—The market for foreign has been somewhat uncertain during the week, and prices have varied. Early in the week there were buyers of Straits at 118½, holders asking 120½. Small sales were afterwards effected at 119½ to 120½; more recently, however, transactions occurred at 118½ cash, which may be now considered the quotation. Banca has been sold at 117½ to 118½, and is now quoted at 117½ to 118½. In English, although no official reduction has taken place, yet common is obtainable at 4½, and refined at 6½ per ton under smelters' quotations.

SPELTTER remains without improvement, the price for parcels on the spot being still 19½ to 20½.

TIN-PLATES continue quiet, orders being limited.

STEEL without change. QUICKSILVER.—An improved demand exists.

THE IRON TRADE.—(Griffith's Weekly Report).—The market for ordinary kinds of second-class Staffordshire iron continues in an abnormal state, and prices far below list rates are being taken. On the other hand, bars of well-known North and South Staffordshire makers fetch full list rates, and some good orders have been given out this week to the North Staffordshire houses for bars. The demand for boiler-plates has improved, and several large

contracts have been booked by North Staffordshire houses at their advanced prices. The demand for rails continues unabated, with a strong market. There is a brisk demand likewise for T and angle iron, and some fair orders have been taken for these kinds by several works on the Tees this week. The demand for sheet-iron is not so brisk. Hoops continue in request, and we have had the regular business this week in small rounds and squares, but prices for these kinds are irregular, and much below list rates. Tin-plates continue flat and inanimate; the makers complain that prices are unremunerative.—75, Old Broad-street, London.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. J. Pitenirn-Campbell and Co. (Liverpool)—Advices from Chili up to Oct. 2 have strengthened the views of holders of bars, and a fair business has been done at full prices, to 10s. per ton advance. English copper is unchanged, and, smelters being disinclined to operate, ores and regulus are dull at our quotations. Quotations are 67½ to 68½ for bars, 72½ for Urmeneta Ingots, 13s. 3d. for good Chili ores and regulus, and 14s. 7½d. to 14s. 9d. for Corocoro Barilla. Business transacted during the fortnight comprises—On the spot here, 67½ tons bars, at 67½ to 68½; and 320 tons regulus, at 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d.; to arrive, 210 tons bars, at 68½ to 69½; and by ticket, 470 tons Canadian ore, averaged 13s. 2d. per unit. Arrivals here during the fortnight from West Coast, S.A.:—Dunkirk, from Valparaiso, with 20 tons ore, 45 tons regulus, and 385 tons bars; Paitchen, from Caldera, 272 tons regulus and 50 tons bars; Lord Marlon, from Lota, 70 tons bars; Blanca and Lota, from Coquimbo, 900 tons regulus. At Swansea—Scout, from Valparaiso, 216 tons regulus and 308 tons bars; Magnet, from Talca, 272 tons ore and 453 tons regulus; Malda, from Carrizal, 691 tons regulus; Corinna, from Caldera, 702 tons regulus; Charlotte Clarke, from Totorillo, 605 tons regulus; Joseph Thompson, from Caldera, 130 tons regulus and 70 tons bars; Herradura, from Caldera, 645 tons regulus and 90 tons bars; Tocopilla, from Tocopilla, 240 tons ore and 420 tons regulus; Prince Alfred, from Guayaquil, 800 tons bars. The following cargoes of Australian ores have arrived here: Prince Arthur, 678 tons; Charlotte, 755 tons; Beatrice, 755 tons; at Swansea—Atlanta, 600 tons, deal to 2788 tons. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands likely to be available are—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	1127	3197	9492	1057	120
Swansea	3174	5736	1400	335	242

Total 4301 8933 10,892 1392 362
Representing about 17,400 tons fine copper; against 11,800 tons Nov. 15, 1869; against 8600 tons, Nov. 15, 1867; against 10,200 tons, Nov. 15, 1866.

Messrs. James and Shakspeare.—At the Swansea Ticketing the average price was 12s. 10d., the produce of the whole sale being only 11½ per cent., but by private contract any stuff of good percentage would realise 13s. 3d. per unit; sellers, however, are asking a higher figure, whilst buyers is offering freely at said value. The market for bars is in a most unsettled condition, the quotation coming from France as dull at 72½ frs. (about 77½ Liverpool), whilst on this side it ranges from 67½ to 68½ per ton, and all sales reported have generally been given as on private terms, and no quantities named; it is supposed, however, that one holder got rid of a rather large parcel at the lowest figure, and that it was taken by an exporter to cover previous sales abroad. No exact cause can be assigned for this state of affairs, the last two charters from Chili having been light, and only advising 360 tons bars for the whole month of September, whilst as a set off we heard of a report of about 460 tons coming to this country per the Cape Horn. No business of importance transpired in Australia: a small lot of Wallaroo in second hands was sold at 73½ to 74½, and some Barra was also done at the same price, but it would be difficult to procure any large parcels at such rates, holders generally having withdrawn from the market. Nothing doing in English, and though smelters, as a rule, adhere to the official prices of 74½ for tough and 76½ for select, yet there are several lots to be had in warehouse, London, at about 3½ per ton reduction from those figures.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond.—The weakness noted in our last as having become apparent has been further developed this week, and holders of all kinds have shown a disposition to realise, but buyers do not come forward strongly even where offers might be considered tempting. The French consumers of Chili bars have been only buyers at a very low figure, equal to 66½ to 67½ per ton, and there being no demand of any importance on this side, prices have given way to 67½, at about which figure we report sales to the extent of 600 tons, and we close with sellers at this price. There is a report, which however requires confirmation, of a large sale of Chili regulus at 13s., and also of refined Ingots at 72½. English copper has been in limited request, and Australian has declined, purchases of both Barra and Wallaroo being effected at 73s. 10s., at which we close rather sellers.

CHEMICALS, MINERALS, AND METALS.—J. Berger Spence and Co.'s Report.—CHEMICALS: The vitality displayed in the chemical market of late shows no signs of abatement, and prices are very firm. The alkali trade shares to some extent in the increased business, though prices are not remunerative. In minerals somewhat more activity has been felt, and values in a few instances have advanced. In the metal market a considerable trade has been done in pig-iron, and prices during the week advanced, but have closed weaker. All other metals are stationary, with a moderate demand, excepting tin, in which a reduction has taken place.—Soda: In soda ash and caustic soda a considerable business has been done, at prices ranging from 7½ to 7½. 5s. per ton for the former, 48 per cent.; and at 13½ to 14½. 10s. per ton for the latter, for 60 per cent. No great business reported in green at 52s. In bi-carbonate there has been little doing, at 9½ to 10s. Nitrate of Soda.—Falling to 15s. per cwt., and slightly under, during the week is held at 15s. 6d. to 16s. for the present.—Potash: Murates are still wanted, and obtain 7½ to 7½. 6d. for 80 per cent.—Saltpetre: No business done, and values are unaltered.—Alum: Meets with a steady sale, at 6½. 5s. for loose lump, 7½ in export barrels, and 7½ for ground.—Ammonia: Sulphate has reached the highest point it is likely to obtain, 17½ to 18s. for finest white, and is somewhat more plentiful. Grey obtains a ready sale, at 16½ to 17½.—Coppers: No great business reported in green at 22s. For dry there is a steadily increasing demand, at 50s. Chloride of Iron obtainable at 52s.—Pyrites: In ordinary request, at 6½d. to 7½d. per unit. Calcinated still sells at 4s. 8d.—Lime: A fair business in phosphates, at 52s. 6d. for 65 per cent. Bleaching powder in continued brisk demand, at 8½. 5s. to 8½. 6d. for 35 per cent. Disinfectants find an active market, at 5s. 3d. per cwt. for the best quality.—Manganese: Is still rather dull. Prices unaltered, at 9s. for 70 per cent.—Alders: Tartaric in request, at 1s. 1½d. for foreign; English ground, 1s. 2½d.; eltric, 2s. 5d.; oxalic, without much sale, at 4½.—METALS: Iron: Scotch pig selling at 54s. 4d. to 54s. 6d., closing very weak. Cleveland advanced to 45s. for forward, and 50s. for No. 1. Welsh bars, 62½ to 63½; Staffordshire, 71½ to 72½; 5s. tubes, 60 per cent. to 67½ per cent., off list; boiler-tubes, 40 per cent. to 42½ per cent.—Copper: Is rather firmer. English tough, 72½ to 73½; Chili slab, 68½ to 69½.—Tin: Prices are quite nominal. English Ingots, 122½ to 123½; Straits, 118½ to 120½.—Lead: In good enquiry, and prices have advanced. P.G. best English soft pig-lead, 19½.—Spelter: Quiet. English, 20½ to 21½; Straits, special brands, 19s. 15s. to 20½; hard spelter, for export, 16½ to 16½.—Silica.—Ellersham Chambers, King-street, Manchester, Nov. 18.

THE MINING SHARE MARKET has not been particularly active this week, but a moderate amount of business has been transacted in two or three prominent mines. The Tin Standard has fallen 6½ per ton, owing, it is said, to a failure in the trade, and this has somewhat affected tin mines; the Copper Standard advanced on Thursday 35s. per ton. The shares mostly dealt in have been West Chiverton, Wheal Grenville, Hingston Down, East Lovell, Wheal Crebor, Australian United, Prince of Wales, Great Wheal Vor, West Maria and Fortescue, West Caradon, Chontales, East Caradon, Marke Valley, and a few others. Hingston Down shares have advanced 15s. to 20s., and leave off 30s. to 35s. Caldbeck Fells, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Chiverton Moor, 3½ to 3½; Ding Dong, 23 to 25; Drake Walls, 1 to 1; East Caradon, 6½ to 6½; East Gannislake and South Bedford, 35s. to 40s. West Chiverton shares have been in request at 56 to 58; the next meeting will be held on Friday next, when the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per share will, we presume, be declared. The 120 west is worth 35½ per fathom on the south part, and the north part looking well. The 110 west, on south part, is worth 40½ per fathom, and west, on middle part, 25½ per fathom; the north part is worth 20½ per fathom. Batters's shaft, sinking below the 110, is worth 40½ per fathom for length of shaft. The stopes and pitches continue to look well.

East Lovells have been rather extensively dealt in, and leave off 18½ to 19½; the mine, we understand, is looking well. East Seton, 1½ to 2½; Frontino and Bolivia, 21s. to 23s.; Great Laxey, 19 to 19½; Great North Loxey, 15s. to 20s.; Great Wheal Vor, 13½ to 14; Marke Valley, 6½ to 7½; New Lovell, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; North Crofty, 1½ to 2; Wheal Grenville, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; the lode in the 100, east from new shaft, is worth from 10½ to 12½ per fm.; the 90 east, 8½; the lode in the 90, west from cross-cut, 14½ per fm.; the 54 west, 12½ per fm. East Wheal Grenville, 2½ to 3½; at the meeting, held on Thursday, the accounts showed liabilities over assets of about 700½, and a call of 2s. per share was made. In the 120 cross-cut north the agents hope to intersect the West Frances tin lode in about 4 fms. The mine hitherto has shown great prospects; the lode has proved bunched and uncertain, but the agents are yet of opinion that it will be found a productive and profitable mine. Bronfloyd, 3½ to 3½; North Treskerby, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Providence Mines, 3½ to 3½; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Spear Moor, 18 to 19; Taquaril, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. Prince of Wales, 24s. to 26s.; the sale of ore realised 717½ 15s. with carriage, and leaves a good profit on the month. Tincroft, 15½ to 19½; Van, 37½ to 38½. West Caradon, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; at the meeting the shares were subdivided into 12,288, and a call of 3s. per share was made. The mine is looking very promising. West Frances, 33 to 40. West Maria and Fortescue shares have been flatter, at 26s. to 28s.; West Seton, 17s. to 18s.; Bwlich Consols, 3½ to 3½.

Chontales, 14s. to 16s.; the advices by mail state that the stopes at San Antonio had considerably improved, but as war had not ceased no gold was remitted. It is thought that the revolution will soon be at an end. Wheal Bassett, 40 to 45; Wheal Chiverton, 3 to 3½. Wheal

Crebor, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; the sale of ore realised about 400l., with carriage. Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 5 to 5½; Wheel Margaret, 10 to 12; Wheel Seton, 25 to 27. Redmoor, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; the lode in the 25 west is still worth 15l. per fathom. Don Pedro del Rey, 4 to 4½; the accounts for September show a profit on the month of 3036l. 7s. 2d. The produce for October weighed to the 16th was 5539 cwt. The report of Mr. Thos. Treloar, of Oct. 2, states the bottom of the mine was looking well, and the decline in the produce is due to trouble arising from water and the inexperience of miners, and seeing this, and also that there will be more trouble in driving the adits than expected, and looking at the time that must elapse before the powerful pumping-engine will be erected, the Don Pedro Mine, unless something new is discovered, will not be itself again for 12 or 15 months. Against this unfavourable report attention is drawn to Mr. Symonds's of the 16th, wherein he notifies an improvement in a "branch" in the footwall of the new lode. St. Just Amalgamated we hear has entered the Dividend List by paying 2s. 6d. per share on 9000 shares, the result of the past 12 months' working.

The Market for Mining Shares on the Stock Exchange has again been comparatively quiet, and a small business only has been transacted. In exceptional cases, however, there has been more doing. Prices generally remain steady. The advices from the Chontales Mines are not of a satisfactory character. On account of the continuance of the rebellion there is no remittance of gold. The advices from Don Pedro not being considered so satisfactory, shares have declined. The following are the closing quotations:—Chontales, 13s. to 15s.; Don Pedro, 3½ to 3¾ prem.; Frontino and Bolivia, 21s. to 23s.; Port Phillip, 1 5-16ths to 1 5-16ths; Rossa Grande, par to ½ prem.; Anglo-Argentine, 10s. to 15s.; Anglo-Brazilian, ½ to ½ dis.; Australian United, ½ to ½ prem.; Pestarena, 1½ to 1¾; St. John del Rey, 16 to 17; Aquaril, ½ to ½ prem.; United Mexican, 4 to 4½; Yudanumutans, 1½ to 1¾. In British descriptions Van shares are firm, at former quotations. The monthly sampling amounts to 250 tons of lead ore and 100 tons of blende; 200 tons of the former were sold at 13l. 8s. 6d. per ton, and 50 tons at 13l. 10s. 6d.; the 100 tons of blende realised 3l. 10s. per ton. The mine in every respect continues to improve, and the returns may be expected to increase to a considerable extent; the shares close 38 to 40. West Chiverton, 55½ to 56½; Chiverton, 3½ to 3¾; Chiverton Moor, 3½ to 3¾; East Caradon, 6½ to 6¾; West Caradon, ½ to 1½; East Lovell, 18½ to 19½; Great Vor, 13½ to 14; Marke Valley, 6½ to 7½; Great Laxey, 19 to 19½; Prince of Wales, 23s. to 25s.; Hingston Down, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d., and in demand.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1828 tons of ore were sold, realising 13,384l. 19s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent. ore, 87l. 19s.; average produce, 11½; average price per ton, 7l. 6s. 5d.; quantity of fine copper, 208 tons. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Oct. 26, 1868	103	10	15½	10 3 4	12s. 11d.	£64 6 0
Nov. 16, 1868	87	19	11½	7 6 5	12 10	£64 13 0

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 1l. 6s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. There will be no sale on Dec. 7.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3757 tons of ore were sold, realising 14,722l. 12s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 104l. 15s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 3l. 18s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 239 tons 4 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Oct. 21, 1868	2719	10	15½	10 3 4	12s. 11d.	£64 6 0
Nov. 4, 1868	97	13	10	8 6	11 11½	£69 16 0
Nov. 18, 1868	104	15	10	8 6	12 4	£69 16 0

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 1l. 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 3d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 2l., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d.

At the Minera Mining Company meeting, on Nov. 5, the directors declared a dividend of 4l. 10s. per share (free of income tax) on the 1868 shares of this company, payable on Nov. 15, amounting to £1000. For Michaelmas quarter ending on Sept. 30. This makes a total paid in dividends of 473,694l. 5s. since Aug. 25, 1864, equal to 263l. 3s. 3d. on each 25l. share in little more than 15 years.

At the Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes) meeting, on Monday (Mr. Reece in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1919l. 15s. 9d. The profit upon the three months' working was 1217l. A dividend of 1073l. 15s. (6s. per share) was declared, leaving 887l. 6s. 9d. to be carried forward to the credit of next account. Details in another column.

At West Caradon Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Nicholson in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1917l. 13s. It was agreed to subdivide the shares into 12,288, upon which a call of 3s. per share was made, and to discontinue the deep workings. Details in another column.

At the North Downs Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Milford in the chair), the accounts made up to the end of October showed a debit balance of 662l. 1s. 1d., exclusive of the value of the ore raised during October. No call was made. The report concluded by stating that the mine was looking very well, and nothing better could be done than to continue the present operations. Upon the proposition of Mr. Mackay, seconded by Mr. M'Callan, the committee of management were re-elected.

At the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England extraordinary general court, on Wednesday (Sir R. Macdonald Stephenson, Deputy-Governor, in the chair), the report of the Consultation Committee, and the special report of the Court of Assistants, embodying the views of the committee and the court's recommendations thereon, were adopted.

The Bank of England Return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the ISSUE DEPARTMENT an increase in the "notes issued" of 180,120l., which is represented by a corresponding decrease in the "coin and bullion" on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown an increase in the "public deposits" of 485,080l., in the "other deposits" of 61,672l., and in the "net" of 4887l., together £551,839l.; and a decrease in the "seven day and other bills" of 16,593l., and adding thereto 3923l., the decrease in the "other securities" on the asset side of the account, there is shown a total increase in the "reserve" of 538,969l.

FORFEITURE OF MINE SHARES—IMPORTANT OPINION OF THE VICE-WARDEN.—In the Court of the Stannaries, at Truro, last week, the Vice-Warden drew the attention of legal gentlemen to a notice which he observed in the newspapers, to the effect that the shareholders in an old mine proposed to forfeit certain shares, under clauses 16 and 17 of the New Stannaries Act. As the remarks of His Honour are of the greatest importance to all who are in any way connected with mining enterprise, we give them prominence:—"It does not appear that it is proposed to proceed under any rules of the company, written or unwritten; and without this, the mine being an old mine, it is very doubtful whether the shareholders have any right to declare forfeitures, or deal with the shares, &c. I mention the matter here, because these things may come before me, or before the practitioners of the Court, in the way of consultation or otherwise. Existing mines, as a general rule (if not registered), are formed on the Cost-book System, and that system will not, without some special provision, justify the forfeiture of shares, with payment of interest, expenses, &c. A general rule of law, no Act of Parliament shall be construed to vary pre-existing contracts; in other words, no Act of Parliament will operate retrospectively, unless there be clauses, or provisions, specially showing that the Act is to be retrospective, or necessarily implying such operation. The new Stannaries Act has no such clause, the section 7 seems to provide that nothing done under the Act shall be at variance with the provisions of any existing company. In companies formed since the Act the case may be different, and the forfeiture clauses will apply. The point is important, and if legal opinions differ, it is desirable that it should be settled by a superior Court, meantime the companies will, in such cases, act on their own responsibility."

From the above remarks it will be seen that it is the opinion of the Vice-Warden, who possesses a profound knowledge of the law, that the New Stannaries Act does not apply to mines existing before the passing of the Act, so that, if his opinion be borne out, which it generally is on appeal, the new Act will be rendered almost entirely inoperative in this matter.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.—It is gratifying to announce the fact of this company having entered the list of dividend mines. This result is owing to practical judgment and unremitting attention. Mr. H. L. Phillips, the managing director, is to be congratulated upon the successful realisation of the expectations he had formed of the western part of the mines, which it will be remembered he purchased some time since and made over to the shareholders, without any consideration of immediate personal advantage—thus compensating for an unexampled depreciation in the price of tin, which had very materially reduced the value of the eastern portion of the mines; and, as will be now seen, securing a remunerative mine to the shareholders. Capt. Richard Pryor, the zealous and confidential representative of Mr. Phillips in Cornwall, and the manager of the mines, is also entitled to praise for the active exertions he has made on behalf of the company. There seems reason to believe that the success of the St.

Just Amalgamated is only the forerunner of other successful mines with which Mr. Phillips and Captain Pryor are associated.

Mr. W. L. Webb, of No. 8, Finch-lane, has just published a pamphlet, containing a *resumé* of the various Public Telegraph Companies, with information as to the objects, capital, dividends, directors, &c., in each of the companies; and a chart, showing the several lines in operation, in course of completion, or projected. This has been carefully compiled by Mr. Courtenay Clarke, and gives just the kind of information that is valuable to all persons interested in telegraph companies.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week only amount to 72 ships, but the change of wind having supplied the different ports freely with shipping, business, in anticipation of larger supplies, has been dull and stagnant, and we quote a reduction of prices in the week of 2s. per ton on household coals. Hartley's have maintained late prices. Hetton Wallsend, 20s.; Haswell Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Tees Wallsend, 19s.; Hetton Lyon's Wallsend, 17s. 9d.; Tunstall Wallsend, 17s. 9d.; Kelloe Wallsend, 18s. 6d. Unsold, 2 cargoes; 30 ships at sea.

TO PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.
THE ADVERTISER holds a VALUABLE TRACT OF MINERAL LAND, including MINES containing SEVENTY PER CENT. COPPER, and TEN PER CENT. GOLD. He wishes to MEET with RESPECTABLE PARTIES to FORM a COMPANY. The property is situated near a sea port, and a railway is just being completed in the district.
For particulars, address, "South America," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26 Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A GRADUATE of a CONTINENTAL SCHOOL OF MINES DESIRES an ENGAGEMENT. Has passed in General Metallurgy, the Metallurgy of Iron, Assaying, Machine Constructing, &c.; is a CHEMIST, and speaks and writes English, French, German, and Italian, having been many years on the Continent.
Address, "Montanistico," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26 Fleet-street, London.

OVERWINDING.
A MINING ENGINEER (of several years personal attention to Patent Apparatus) will give his NOTION of the SIMPLEST, and, therefore, CHEAPEST and BEST APPLICATION, for £1. Not patented.
Address, "Coal A," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26 Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A NESTLED HOUSE in BIRMINGHAM is willing to UNDERTAKE an AGENCY for the SALE of PIG IRON of a good brand in the town and district.
Address, "A. B.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26 Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN, with a good knowledge of METALLURGY, and of great practical experience, speaking four languages, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT, either as MANAGER, or otherwise. The highest references can be given.
Address, "J. G. H.," 36, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

WANTED, an OVERMAN'S SITUATION in LEAD WORKS. Has had FIFTEEN YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in one of the largest manufactories in the North of England. Can keep accounts, and can also be well recommended.
Letters to be addressed to "M. R.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26 Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION as SURVEYOR. Has a thorough knowledge of Land and Mineral Surveying, Mining Accounts, &c., and is a neat Draughtsman. Highest references as to character, abilities, &c.
Address, "M. S.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26 Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by an ESTABLISHED HOUSE in BIRMINGHAM, an AGENCY for the SALE of RAW and MANUFACTURED COPPER.
Address, "Y. Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26 Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WATER WHEEL.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a WATER WHEEL, in perfect condition, 30 ft. to 35 ft. diameter, and 3 ft. to 5 ft. breast, for cash. State full particulars where it can be inspected, and price.
Address, "A. C. H.," 60, Cornhill, London, E.C.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE WANTED, 2 ft. 8 in. gauge, 10 to 15-horse power.
Apply, with full particulars, to G. BEDFORD, 10A, Kings Arms-yard, E.C.

OLD TURKISH GUNS.
TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.—A PARCEL of about FIFTY TONS, shortly expected in Liverpool, TO BE SOLD.
Apply for further particulars to Mr. LEO BERGER, Metal Agent, 29, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

MANGANESE ORE FOR SALE.—Oxide of manganese, 64 per cent.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. TH. THURMAN, in Stockholm, No. 4, St. Paulsgatan.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES of LAND, suitable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advantageously situated on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-on-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water.
Apply to Mr. T. S. BRAMWELL, King-street, Quay-side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

OLD TREBURGETT MINE.—Mr. RICHARD TALLING, LOSTWITHIEL, CORNWALL, having had great experience in Cornish Mines, and a knowledge of the above district for years, offers his SERVICES to INSPECT the same.
For terms, address Mr. RICHARD TALLING, Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

NANTEOS CONSOLS.—£1 shares, fully paid up, and 10 per cent. dividend guaranteed during 1870 for one-half of that sum. The prospects of this property are unusually good. An immediate investment, therefore, is confidently recommended.
Apply to Mr. H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Established 1842. References given and required when necessary.
Bankers: Roberts and Co.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINT COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND will be PAYABLE at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd December next. Claims to be made (printed forms of which may be obtained at the office) two clear days previous to payment. Attendance, Eleven to Three o'clock. ALFRED GODFREY, Sec.
4, Finsbury-place South, 20th November, 1869.

INVESTMENTS IN LEAD MINES.—THE DIVIDENDS paid by LEAD MINES for the year have DOUBLED IN AMOUNT in the last ten years, and are likely to continue to increase. Some of the young lead mines will probably become profitable, and rise greatly in value in a short time. Full particulars, with a MAP of the Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire districts (including Van, Dyliffe, Plynlimmon, East Darren, South Darren, Lisburne, Cwmystwyth, Cefn Brywyn, and other mines), can be obtained (price 1s.) on application to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., No. 8, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

MESSERS. LISCOMBE AND CO., 12, CHAPEL WALKS, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL, MINING AGENTS, ENGINEERS, AND SURVEYORS.
Have the BEST and LATEST INFORMATION on all the LEAD MINES of WALES and the NORTH OF ENGLAND, and on all AMERICAN MINES, and are in a position to transact business in most of them at the most market prices.
Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. issue monthly the "Liverpool Mining Circular," containing special information on all the leading Welsh Mines, which can be had on application.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, GOGINAN, ABERYSTWTH, MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.
The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induces him to offer his services, either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.
For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

M. R. C. CARKEEK, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.
Having had Ten Years' experience in the Mines, and Twelve Years on the Mining Market, is in a POSITION to GIVE ADVICE what to BUY and what to AVOID; also to transact business in any of the mines in the country.
Mines inspected and reported on.

M. R. J. S. MERRY, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, SWANSEA.
Now ready, price 6d. per post.

THE PUBLIC TELEGRAPH COMPANIES, with CHARTS, showing the Routes of Lines in operation, in course of completion, and projected, together with every information (in abstract), as to capital, objects, direction, &c., of each company.
Compiled by COURTENAY CLARKE, of Pinner's Hall, Old Broad-street.
Published by W. L. WEBB, of 8, Finch-lane, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C., of whom copies may be obtained.

HAYLE, CORNWALL.
ENGINES AND MACHINERY FOR SALE, AND READY FOR DELIVERY:—
ONE 70 in., ONE 68 in., ONE 60 in., ONE 50 in., TWO 45 in., THREE 40 in., and TWO 30 in. cylinder single-acting PUMPING ENGINES. Also, TWO 24 in., ONE 22 in., and ONE 16 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINES. Also, ONE 32 in., ONE 30 in., and ONE 24 in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINES.
Several BOILERS, with outfit complete; PUMP, and various kinds of PIT-WORK, and other MINING MACHINERY. These are all secondhand, in good condition, and are FOR SALE at moderate prices.
For further particulars, apply to—
Dated Hayle, Cornwall, Nov. 17, 1869. HARVEY AND CO.

THE GIEW CONSOLIDATED MINES, In the Parishes of TOWEDNACK and LELANT, CORNWALL.
A MAP of the ST. IVES, LELANT, and TOWEDNACK MINING DISTRICTS may be had, GRATIS, by applying to Mr. TREWEEKE, Uny Lelant, Hayle, Cornwall.

THE GIEW CONSOLIDATED MINES, In the Parishes of TOWEDNACK and UNY LELANT, CORNWALL.
APPLICATION for WHOLE SHARES (48ths), HALF SHARES (96ths), or QUARTER SHARES (192ths), to be made to Mr. T. TREWEEKE, Jun., Uny Lelant, Hayle.
N.B.—A few shares only unappropriated. No call will be made until after the share list is completed.

MR. THOMAS TREWEEKE, JUN., UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL, GENERAL MERCHANT.
MR. TREWEEKE has always ON SALE PUMPING ENGINES, WINDING ENGINES, STAMPING ENGINES, and every other description of materials used in a mine, both new and secondhand, of the very best quality and manufacture, and upon the easiest terms.—Nov. 11, 1869.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Nov. 12—Powell United	40	12	2 0	Stms, Wiliams, & Co.
13—Foxdale	100	24	13 0	Burry Port Company.
16—Llanvethyaur	60	13	4 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
17—Broullyd	70	13	0 6	Weston & Collingborn
18—Van	200	12	8 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	50	13	10 6	Burry Port Company.
Wheal Mary Ann	44	23	15 6	Stms, Wiliams, & Co.
ditto	44	14	2 6	Stock and Co.

BLENDE.				
Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Nov. 18—Van	100	3	10 0	Kenrick and Son.

BLACK TIN.				
Date.	Mines.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.
Nov. 12—Wheal Kitty	4	17	3 10	£73 15 0
ditto	4	16	3 4	£73 15 0
13—Fedu-an-drea	12	10	1 16	£912 17 9

COPPER ORES.							
Sampled Oct. 27, and sold at Swansea Nov. 16.							
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.

Knockmahon	138	58	£2 10 0	Currawang	41	25½	£15 18 0
ditto	95	98	6 2 6	ditto	40	25½	15 15 0
ditto	82	108	6 12 0	ditto	6	25	15 18 0
ditto	53	108	6 15 0	Moonla Ore	79	12½	8 4 6
ditto	125	98	6 3 6	ditto	49	14½	9 6 6
ditto	92	108	6 13 0	Wallaroo	95	9½	5 12 0
ditto	22	10	6 6 0	Cape	37	27	17 13 7
ditto	118	88	5 5 0	ditto	20	35½	23 12 6
ditto	80	98	6 5 0	ditto	12	29½	19 8 0
ditto	83	98	6 4 6	ditto	8	35	22 15 6
Berchaven	59	9	5 13 0	Cape Reg.	16	62½	34 6 6
ditto	128	8	5 3 6	Ballycunnisk	80	8½	5 11 0
ditto	80	88	5 5 0	Copper ore	16	8½	5 11 0
ditto	89	78	4 17 0	ditto	15	78	4 15 0
Currawang	44	25½	15 18 0				

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.			
Names.	Tons.	Amount.	
Copper Miners' Company	444	£	220 15 6
Freeman and Co.	11½		720 18 0
P. Grenfell and Sons	262½		1648 4 2
Sims, Williams, and Co.	231½		1716 7 8
Vivian and Sons	378 5-6		3362 12 2
Williams, Foster, and Co.	367½		2826 4 6
Mason and Elkington	243		1436 13 6
Bankart and Sons	197		1004 10 6
Charles Lambert	49		454 9 6
Total	1898	£	12,384 10 2

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.				
Names.				
Copper Miners' Company	44½	£215	16 6	
Freeman and Co.	111½	720	18 0	
P. Grenfell and Sons	265½	1648	4 2	
Stms, Wiliams, and Co.	231½	1716	7 8	
Vivian and Sons	378 5-6	3362	12 2	
Williams, Foster, and Co.	367½	2826	4 6	
Mason and Elkington	243	1484	13 6	
Bankart and Sons	137	1066	10 6	
Charles Lambert	49	454	9 6	

Total	1828	£13,384	19 6	
NO SALE Dec. 7, 1869.				

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols.	125	£2 5 0	East Caradon	59	£5 2 0
ditto	105	3 8 0	ditto	42	1 18 6
ditto	101	2 4 0	West Maria & Forles	65	3 6 0
ditto	68	1 10 0			

ditto	90	1 18 0	ditto	69	7 1 0
ditto	89	1 12 6	ditto	58	3 10 6
ditto	96	5 1 0	ditto	57	3 10 6
ditto	95	5 2 0	Wheal Creake	63	3 10 6
ditto	93	3 5 6	ditto	63	2 10 6
ditto	86	6 3 6	ditto	40	2 6 6
ditto	85	3 5 0	ditto	28	3 2 6
ditto	79	5 10 6	Bedford United	81	3 10 6
ditto	78	6 9 6	ditto	71	4 16 6
ditto	77	3 6 6	Kelley Gray	78	2 8 0
ditto	73	3 6 6	ditto	34	1 12 6
ditto	57	4 13 0	ditto	14	1 12 6
ditto	46	6 0 6	Wheal Friendship	72	7 14 0
ditto	17	0 12 6	ditto	60	1 9 6
Farke Valley	96	4 17 6	Gunnislake (Clitters)	83	7 4 6
ditto	85	2 11 0	ditto	82	6 3 6
ditto	78	2 13 6	Wheal Crebor	89	3 18 6
ditto	77	2 13 6	ditto	11	2 14 6
ditto	51	2 7 0	Prince of Wales	60	10 5 0
ditto	59	1 0 6	ditto	42	1 5 6
ditto	49	5 13 0	Furdon	64	2 14 6
ditto	30	4 0 6	ditto	12	4 19 6
kel Tor	76	1 7 0	Brookwood	71	2 9 0
ditto	72	3 13 0	Trefry's Hegulus	38	7 2 6
ditto	56	3 6 6	ditto	5	29 4 0
ditto	55	3 14 6	Wheal Mary Trencro	18	4 19 0
ast Caradon	69	4 11 0	East Crowndale	5	1 16 0
ditto	64	4 5 6			

Notices to Correspondents.

*. Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: It then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

LEAD-DRESSING MACHINERY.—Would any of the numerous practical men who are reading your valuable Journal be obliging enough to send me, either privately or by letter to you, full particulars, with probable cost, of the machinery necessary to enable me to dress monthly a quantity of rich ore, equal to about 20 tons of lead, fit for the smelters?—**LEAD MINER.**

PATTINSON'S DESILVERING PROCESS.—I shall feel much obliged if some correspondent would give me any information respecting the necessary apparatus (and of what it consists) required for desilvering or extracting silver from pig-lead by Pattinson's process, and making the silver and lead each suitable for market purposes; also the cost of extracting the silver per ton of lead.—**INQUIRER.**

CHUBB'S HYDRAULIC RAM.—Can any of your readers give me Mr. Chubb's address? I mean the gentleman who is the patentee of the hydraulic ram for coal getting.—**ENQUIRER.**

GOLD MINING IN ITALY.—I should feel obliged if any correspondent would favour me with some information about the present position of the following gold mines in Italy, of which I can find no mention in the *Mining Journal*.—1. The Liguria, the Chairman of which was Mr. Gilman, Great Winchester-street. In which also were, I believe, Messrs. Bogg and Martin, Jewellers, and Lord Cavendish. —2. The Val Corsente, belonging to the same parties, but being another company. How do they stand? Are they working; or are they in liquidation? I wish for these particulars because similar mines close by are proposed to be formed into companies.—**B.**

LAKE SUPERIOR.—The letter from a "Cornish Miner" (Eagle River, Oct. 33) shall be inserted in next week's Journal.

CAPE COPPER COMPANY.—Early in the year this company declared a dividend of 2s. per share. At the meeting a shareholder asked when the dividend would be paid, and was told that, as the ore was sold at the mine, we must wait until it was brought to England and sold. When that would be done no one could say. We were also told that the expenses of raising the ore out of the mine was nothing compared with the expenses of raising the ore out of the mine, in fact, a carrying company. It struck me at the time that it was an odd proceeding to declare a dividend before the principal part of the work was done, and that it would have been almost as reasonable to declare a dividend equal to the amount of ore discovered in the mine, and to say that we should have it when we could get it. Since the meeting no dividend has been paid, and nothing has been heard about it.—**A SHAREHOLDER.**

MINING IN SPAIN.—Letters for Mr. B. H. Howarth should be addressed to Pendleton, near Manchester.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular name for investment, speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

First an explosion at the Newbury Colliery, of the Westbury Iron Company, in Somersetshire, and the loss of nine lives; then an explosion in the Hendreforgan Colliery, in the Swansea Valley, belonging to Mr. BAINES, and the loss of six lives; and now an explosion at No. 5 pit of the Moss Hall Coal Company, near the Platt Bridge Station, Hindley, near to Wigan, and twenty-six lives lost. These calamities following in rapid succession, all in notably fiery localities, and two in fields, unhappily, notorious because of earlier disasters, proclaim only too distinctly that this fearful fire-damp is still as ever the terrible and unconquered foe of the coal miner. That the enemy is unconquerable time only will demonstrate. Much has been done in arriving at a knowledge of his subtlety, and his power and the precise character of his forces; and thoughtful men and brave have confronted him with an ability and a success such as reflects alike upon them and upon their order reputation that may well be held dear. Nevertheless, it is clear that much yet remains to be done. This, as appears on p. 734 of the present volume of the *Mining Journal*, is clear enough in connection with the last previous explosion (the second Ferndale) in South Wales; however wanting in claim to the attention of practical men may have been the verdict of the jury who investigated that cause. We do not assert that in either of the three cases which have just happened the same state of things prevailed as were shown to have existed when the second Ferndale explosion occurred; and we refer now to the evidence of the two Government Inspectors who investigated that accident chiefly because of the great value of the testimony they gave in its bearing upon colliery working generally.

It cannot be said that Inspectors' official reports, and Inspectors' testimony before coroners, lead to the inference that not only in South Wales, but likewise in certain other districts, there is a need for much complete discipline than is known to prevail. The difficulty in this respect arises, as is well known, out of the sudden development of not a little of the colliery property now being worked chiefly for the supplying of the wants of the steam navy. Modern legislation has come to the aid of colliery managers, who must not fail to use it. We note with satisfaction that summary proceedings are being taken in different parts of the kingdom against men who commit flagrant breaches of the law whilst they are at work. It is well known that it came out in relation to the first Ferndale explosion that whilst the mine was not free from gas, yet that the colliers were accustomed to take off the tops of their lamps to get a light for their pipes. It may well be trusted that the terrible issues following upon that explosion, and upon—amongst others—the explosion at about the same time in North Staffordshire, where also men opened their lamps to smoke, were a sufficient warning to the men in the Swansea Valley to prevent them from sacrificing their lives to the practice; yet it must not be withheld that only last Tuesday a collier was convicted in the Aberdare Police Court of smoking in the Navigation Colliery, and that a charge of carrying a tobacco-pipe (six weeks later than the first offence) on the "in-by" side of the lamp station at the same colliery broke down only because the witnesses who could have proved the offence had absconded. Further, that Mr. R. T. CRAWSHAY's people have taken before the magistrates at Merthyr one of the colliers employed in No. 1 Gethin Pit, who was found attempting to light a match at the gauge of his lamp.

The explosion in the Swansea Valley happened in the night. Every colliery manager knows well that colliers only too often indulge themselves in smoking when they are at work during the ordinary sleeping hours. Certainly with reference to the explosion in Somersetshire, it is made known that when the searching party in going along the main level from the furnace came upon a pillar which had been left standing, in the close vicinity of which it seemed clear that the gas ignited, there, at the back of the pillar, was the corpse of a collier in whose pockets a pipe and some tobacco were found. The pipe may have had no immediate connection with the explosion, but its presence in the man's pocket was conclusive of his flagrant disregard of the safety of himself and his fellows, for the seam gives off plenty of gas, and the managers are prudent enough to interdict the use of gunpowder. When coal has to be brought down they do it by wedging. We again urge upon every one in authority at our collieries to show no mercy to such who will persistently break the rules which have been framed as much for their own safety as for the protection of the property of their employers.

At the same time, managers must be incessant in their efforts to keep their pits as much abreast of the acknowledged best methods of working, and ventilation, and lighting as is possible. It is said and written by men who are incompletely informed that enough air in the workings will stop all explosions, the wilfulness of the smoking colliers notwithstanding. Ventilation is not a preventive of explosions, it is only a partial preventive. As an effectual remedy it has failed on many occasions. If a good plan of ventilation were universally adopted we should, doubtless, have fewer explosions. For instance, if the Durham system were generally carried out we should have to record fewer accidents of this class than now unhappily falls within our duty; but neither that nor any other known system has succeeded in preventing them altogether, even where the circumstances have been in every respect favourable. The safety-lamp has done great things for us, and it will do more yet. The attention

which is being given to the question of lamps, at the instance chiefly of the Northern Mining Engineers, will result in great improvements. Let these be effected at the same time that fans are used where furnaces are ineffectual; let pits be kept as much as possible separated in their several leading portions, and let the discipline be rigid, and British coal mining will yet be much less disastrous than heretofore.

THE DEPRESSION IN TRADE.

Audi alteram partem is a maxim thoroughly appreciated by all classes of Englishmen, and the prominence with which both the metropolitan and provincial press is now giving to the subject of the depression of trade proves an anxious and earnest desire to sift and ascertain the causes which have led to such depression. There can be no disputing the fact, that although there has lately been a partial revival in those staple trades in which we, as journalists, are more immediately interested, in other branches of trade and commerce there is still considerable depression, and that thousands of willing and able artisans and operatives are unemployed. The cause of this depression, therefore, is a question of paramount importance, because that once ascertained a remedy would probably be shortly applied. As deeply interested in the commercial prosperity of the country, we are glad to find the question of its depression so ably and universally discussed, believing that the ventilation which the subject is receiving will result in the diffusion of much useful and valuable information, and tend to bring about the much-desired remedy.

The various articles which have been written, and the great majority of the speeches made, in reference to this interesting question take it for granted that trade and commerce—our mining and manufacturing interests generally—have for many years past, and still are, gradually decreasing. These, however, are mere random assertions, and lack statistical proof. We grant that trade generally has been bad for the last three or four years, and we readily admit, also, that some branches of commerce have been diverted from one part of the country to another, but we venture to question, and that with some degree of confidence, whether, upon the whole, the trade of the empire has decreased to the extent some would wish us to believe, or whether it has been to a greater extent than in many of the Continental and European States. For our own part, we are inclined to attribute the depression which has existed throughout the country during the last three or four years more to the reaction and want of confidence on the part of capitalists, consequent upon the reckless commercial speculations of 1866, than to any cause calculated to create alarm or uneasiness as to our manufacturing interests for the future. The stability of the nation was unquestionably shaken by the sudden collapse of a large number of emperial joint-stock companies and undertakings—trade and commerce became unhinged, confidence was lost in many *bona fide* branches of trade and commerce, hence a temporary depression, which doubtless will be removed as confidence is restored, and the large amount of capital now lying idle in the banks once again devoted to its legitimate channels.

Whilst expressing our opinion in reference to the depression of trade, there are other causes assigned, and emanating, as they do, from sound practical and experienced men, are deserving of grave consideration. The depression of trade is attributable on the one hand to the free trade policy, which, if we mistake not, dates back some 25 years; whilst, on the other hand, Trades Unions are said to be the cause of that which all so much regret. Both theories have able champions, and the question at issue is discussed with much ability. It is not a little singular that the question of free trade should now be discussed simultaneously by both England and France, the only two nations who have given the principle a practical trial; and it is only right to state also that in both nations those in favour of the abrogation of free trade, and a return to protection, have lately made considerable progress, so far as obtaining a hold upon the public opinion is concerned; the arguments adduced are now listened to and received with marked attention, whereas a few years ago a whisper of a return to protection was received with a contemptuous shrug of the shoulder, and a dismissal of the question as not worthy of notice. In England, however, such strength has the question lately gathered that an association has been formed, under the title of "The Association of the Revivers of British Industry," the openly avowed object of which is a return to the principles of protection, the abrogation of which, it is alleged, has led to such disastrous consequences. And whilst such is the case in England, the protection party in France has, it is stated, become so powerful as to be able to enforce upon the Senate a reconsideration of the free trade policy of former days.

The probability, therefore, is that the question of free trade will be again discussed, after a lapse of so many years, and when most people were presumed to have become so convinced of the blessings resulting therefrom as to rest convinced that a return to protection was impossible. It by no means follows, however, that by the question being re-opened the policy will be reversed. Free trade is a blessing, and if the present agitators would expend their efforts in enforcing the principles upon other nations—including reciprocity with England—they would be doing a vast deal more to revive British industry than they will ever accomplish by desecrating upon a policy which will never be reversed, so far at least as England is concerned.

By far a larger number of persons believe that Trades Unions have a prejudicial effect upon the trade and commerce of England. We should be sorry to say one word in disparagement of the British mechanic or artisan. England has reason to be proud of her working men. No other nation has such pluck, endurance, and perseverance. Without the British workmen England would, indeed, be a mere nation of shopkeepers, simply selling and trading upon other nations' goods; but with our mechanics and artisans we, at least, complete with, if we do not out-rival, other nations in manufactures. Whilst, then, our prosperity so largely depends upon our working men, they have an undoubted right to sell their capital—i.e., their labour—in the best market, and to get the very highest price for it. And yet this sale of labour has probably much to do with the depression of trade, and Trades Unions have been instrumental in forcing up wages to an extent which makes it difficult for the British manufacturer to compete with other nations, where labour is so much cheaper. So long as Trades Unions are confined to their legitimate object—the relief of members in times of sickness and distress—they are deserving of encouragement; but every manufacturer knows that practically this is not the object in view, and by far the greater part of the subscribed funds is expended in disastrous "strikes," and other means of keeping up wages to a certain fixed standard.

We need not multiply cases in support of our statement, the notable one of the Thames shipbuilding will suffice. In that case a very large contract was obliged to be given up, for no other reason than the men positively refused to work for a single penny less than the standard 7s. per day wages. The great NAPOLEON is reported to have said that with French generals and English soldiers he would fight the whole world. In a commercial point of view, we say that English capitalists with French or continental artisans, or rather with the same rate of wages as given to French and continental workmen, may defy the whole world in trade and manufacture. Our English mechanic, however, has yet to learn the practical lesson that "Half a loaf is better than no bread;" and if he would only regulate his wages in accordance with the exigencies of the times, avoiding "strikes," and constant demands for increased wages, we shall yet see a return to a healthy state of trade, and our mechanics and artisans in the receipt of good and permanent wages.

CASTINGS.—The quantity of castings exported from the United Kingdom in September was 10,385 tons, as compared with 8720 tons in September, 1868, and 9790 tons in September, 1867. The aggregate exports for the nine months ending Sept. 30 this year amounted to 80,951 tons, as compared with 67,566 tons in the corresponding period of 1868, and 60,014 tons in the corresponding period of 1867, so that, upon the whole, the exports have been making steady progress of late. The exports to Russia have scarcely been maintained at the total which they attained in the first three quarters of 1868; there has been a slight falling off as regards Australia, and a very marked decline as regards India. The exports of castings to the United States are not very large, but they present, nevertheless, a considerable progress. The general miscellaneous foreign demand for

British castings has experienced a very large increase this year. The value of the castings exported in September was 80,946*l.*, as compared with 64,302*l.* in September, 1868, and 71,803*l.* in September, 1867; and in the nine months ending Sept. 30 this year 652,933*l.*, as compared with 537,055*l.* in 1868, and 510,422*l.* in 1867.

NEW COAL-CUTTING MACHINE.

Mr. F. HURD and Co., the Union Iron Works, Rochdale, has just patented a new machine, which gives promise of being in every way successful. It is at present at work in a 20-inch seam, making a thin and rapid undercut of 6 feet 6 inches in four minutes. The average depth from the face of the coal is about 3 feet, the width of the clear groove cut being only about one inch and a quarter. The only power required to make that rapid undercut is a 4-inch cylinder, with 6-inch stroke, and gearing three to one, the whole being worked by compressed air. The total weight of the machine is little over 3*l* cwt., and it runs on three swing centres, thus enabling the person working it to push the machine in any direction with ease. Already some of the machines are being sent into Yorkshire, and as we purpose seeing them at work we shall be enabled shortly to give a more extended account of their operations, with an account of certain modifications which practice has suggested since they have been at work.

The invention itself consists in cutting horizontal, longitudinal, radial, and diagonal grooves in the coal or other mineral to be excavated, by means of a series of link stocks containing the cutters, which are jointed together in such a manner that no rivets or connecting pins are required. The series of cutters passes around a pulley mounted in a radial arm, and around a toothed wheel fixed to a shaft, which fits in a telescope frame, to increase or reduce its length; the radial arm is provided with grooves which support the back of the cutter stocks, and prevent them from being drawn out of the groove in the radial arm. This toothed wheel is driven to give motion to the cutters by improved motive engine power, or in any other convenient manner. The position of the radial arm is changed so as to give the required cut by a worm fixed to the outer shell of the telescope shaft, and a cam fixed to the driving wheel; this cam by a lever and catch turns the worm at intervals, and thus advances the cutters to the extent required. The engine consists of an oscillating cylinder, to which the compressed air or other elastic fluid is admitted, and from which it is exhausted through two or more ports, the oscillation of the cylinder causing the ports to be opened and closed at the proper times without the aid of eccentrics or valves for giving the requisite to and fro motion to the piston, which is connected to the crank pin in the fly-wheel.

The engine can be reversed by two double taps placed in the passages leading to and from the ports, which taps were connected and worked simultaneously by levers or gearing. The cutting apparatus, and the engine by which it is driven, are connected to a bracket, which fits on a screwed pillar, and it is raised or lowered by gearing connected to the engine, and which gearing reverses the direction of motion up or down by changing the position of the wheels. The bracket also supports two shafts, with two eccentrics for acting on surface clips—one to secure the bracket in the position required, and the other to secure the radial arms. When compressed air is used for producing the motive-power there is charged a receiver or a set of pipes with the air compressed by a stationary engine, or the fall of the water in the pit, and so conveys the receiver or the set of pipes to the engine for giving motion to the excavating machinery, thereby saving the pipes required for connecting the air-pumping engine with the excavating machine, as is now customary.

The apparatus for compressing the air consists of a series of pump barrels, the pistons of which are worked by a diagonal disc, or other equivalent, the disc being driven by steam or other power, and the pump barrels are all united to the air-receiver. As the pressure increases in the receiver the piston-rods are discontinued in succession from the driving disc, until the final compression is obtained by the last pump barrel. The pumping apparatus is placed in a water-course, to keep the barrels cool.

COLLEGES OF SCIENCE.

We are glad to find that there is every probability of a College of Science being established in Yorkshire on a sound and permanent basis, and having for its object the training of young men in mechanical, mining, and other sciences, so as to fit them to take the highest positions in any branch of industry they may determine to pursue. In scarcely any part of England is the benefit of such an institution more required than in Yorkshire. With extensive mines and collieries, and a large proportion of its population engaged in the raising of minerals, and in the production of every description of machinery and steel and iron goods for all parts of the world, yet there is no institution in it by which a person so desirous could obtain that scientific knowledge which would be of advantage to him in any of those pursuits to which he might turn his attention with a view to becoming master of them. It is now an admitted fact that in the production of the finest qualities of irons and steel the maker relies a great deal on the information which he has gained in the laboratory, as a knowledge of chemistry is necessary in apportioning the fluxes. In our coal mines, also, the managers and stewards ought to be conversant with the science of pneumatics, the nature of gases, and surveying, in order to carry out their duties satisfactorily to their employers, and so to give confidence to the workmen under them whilst following their at all times dangerous calling. But how many of those placed as underground stewards or overmen understand the sciences named? Very many indeed, so far from having received any scientific education whatever, are scarcely able to read or write—or just sufficiently so as to make themselves understood, although the lives of hundreds and thousands of men are entrusted to their keeping. For our mines alone, therefore, the establishment of a College of Science would not only be most valuable to many engaged in mining pursuits at the present time, but would be the means of raising up a class of well educated men, practically acquainted with all the sciences essential to the efficient management of mines and collieries, to follow those who at present fill situations for which they are by no means so well qualified as they ought to be; whilst the result, in all probability, would be a large diminution in the number of those terrible catastrophes which every now and then startle the public in the shape of explosions of fire-damp.

In France, Belgium, and other continental countries institutions of a kindred character to that proposed to be raised in Yorkshire have long been in existence, and the results have been in the highest degree satisfactory, as shown by returns, and also by the positions at present held by persons who attended such establishments as those founded for the purpose of promoting scientific education. In the principal manufactures in France the leading men are found to be those who attended the scientific schools, as are most of those in various other branches of business in which they were engaged. In a report published in the *Moniteur*, so far back as 1868, from the chief railway engineers and manufacturers, it was stated that—"Having under their orders, or as fellow-workers, a great number of the ancient pupils of the National School of *Arts et Metiers*, they have appreciated the real merits of those schools in different occupations, as mechanics, draughtsmen, managers, and foremen-engineers; that in their opinion the schools of *Arts et Metiers* are of a utility so incontestable that if they did not exist it would be necessary to create them." If such is the case with regard to France, how very much stronger do those remarks apply to England, where the energies of the greater part of the population are devoted to manufactures and the development of the vast mineral resources which lie buried far below the surface? and where more than in Yorkshire could a college or school for securing scientific education be more fittingly established, seeing that within its limits there is probably more iron and steel produced than in any other part of the world, and where the collieries are amongst the most important in the kingdom, and about the least developed? With regard to mining operations, it may be said that in Yorkshire the want of a scientific institution for the training of persons to fill the leading places in the underground and everyday management of the collieries has long been felt and acknowledged. Hitherto the only knowledge obtained has been by working in the mine, as the engineer and mechanic have to depend

on their workshops for all their scientific education. What is obtained in a mine is naturally of a very limited character, and by no means qualifies a person for being entrusted with a position of responsibility, in which too often the decision of a moment may either save or sacrifice a large number of lives. How different, as we have shown, are those things managed on the Continent, where they are not one-tenth part so much required as in England. Mr. KRUPP, the largest producer of steel and iron on the Continent, and who employs upwards of 10,000 persons at his works in Prussia, bears hearty and willing testimony to the great value of scientific schools. He says, as a rule, all his best managers and men had been educated at the great trade schools and establishments in Berlin. That such would be the case not only in Yorkshire but in any other parts of the kingdom there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. We, therefore, hail with the greatest satisfaction the cheering prospect of the establishment of a Scientific College in that important and flourishing country, feeling assured, supported as this proposal has been by such well-known and influential names in the commercial world as CROSSLAND, AKROYD, MARSHALL, KITSON, RIPLEY, and a host of others equally as familiar, that it will be a great success, and such as will not only be of the greatest advantage to those for whose scientific training it is intended, but also redound to the credit of all who have aided in its formation. Successfully established, we may also look for similar institutions being raised through the liberality of mineral proprietors and manufacturers in most other counties, so that scientific education may become general throughout the country—the rule and not the exception.

COLLIERY VENTILATION.—A case of some interest to colliery managers was heard on the 11th inst. at the Petty Sessions at Over Darwen, near Blackburn. Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines charged the owners of the Hoddeston Colliery with neglecting to provide the required ventilation. The actual working places and the travelling roads thereto were, it appeared, provided with adequate ventilation, but some side, or far end, places had fire-damp accumulated in them, and this it was alleged rendered the working of the mine unsafe, so as to bring it within the scope of the first general rule of the Mines Regulation and Inspection Act. A penalty of 5*l.* and costs was imposed.

NEW STAMPING-MACHINERY.—The Atmospheric Stamps, of which we gave a description in the Journal of Nov. 6, and the particulars of the experiments at the works of Messrs. Harvey and Co., Hayle, Cornwall, have, on further trials, proved quite satisfactory, and it is now generally considered that the invention will alter the stamping process materially. One of the best mechanical men of science in England was at Hayle last week to see it work, and he said it was decidedly not only a success, but it would revolutionise the process.

DISCOVERY OF MINES IN INDIA.—Very extensive discoveries of valuable mines in the Himalayas have lately been made by Mr. Calvert, formerly an officer of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company. The products include silver, lead, antimony, zinc-blende, copper, and some gold. One mine, at Shigri, on the old boundary of Northern India, is described as an enormous lode, in which the ore is several feet thick and solid. The others are principally in the Vazeeri Rupi (the Silver Country of the Vazeers), a name it was long known by, being so described in the maps as part of Kirloo (Long. 77, Lat. 32, north). The mines are situated near the River Parbatti, having plenty of water-power close at hand, and are in the midst of forests of pine. The discovery is said to have created a sensation, not only on account of their being the first discovered in the locality, but also for their richness in the precious metals. It is proposed to form a company in England to work them. All the produce can be disposed of in India, the railway being but a few marches off.

EMERY-STONE.—It is stated that Messrs. Emile Erlanger and Co., of Paris, have entrusted to the Naxos Emery-Stone Company (Limited), of which company Mr. R. B. Goldsworthy, of Manchester, and Mr. J. Oakey, of London, are the principal shareholders, the entire control of the business in the Naxos Emery-Stone during the whole period of the seven years conceded to them by the Greek Government.

AUSTRALASIAN GOLD.—The total receipts of gold at Sydney in July from the gold fields of New South Wales amounted to 11,407 ozs., as compared with 26,049 ozs. in July, 1858. The aggregate receipts for the seven months ending July 31 this year amounted to 142,789 ozs., as compared with 148,624 ozs. in the corresponding period of 1858. There was a slight increase in the receipts from the northern fields, but a decline as regards the southern and western fields. From Jupiter Creek, in South Australia, the last advices have been comparatively unimportant. A few of the reefs were still being worked, and a reduced number of men were engaged in the workings. At Barossa the cement crushing was yielding excellent results. The Murray Flats gold fields, in South Australia, is attracting some attention; a reef which has been opened up looks very well indeed, plainly showing gold.

SCIENTIFIC NOVELTIES IN AMERICA.—The American Government has recently been receiving the mineral called Mica from several new localities in the new territories where it is found in great abundance; and important experiments have been made for the purpose of transforming this article into brocades or bronze colours, whereby a new field is opened to the utilisation of this mineral. The experiments have been eminently successful. New developments have also been made in New York City, whereby Manganese is to bear an important part in the production of oxygen on a large scale; and the fact is interesting, in view of the recent discovery, in immense quantities, of this important mineral. A few weeks ago a lump of virgin Gold, valued at \$180, was found in an open field within 10 miles of this city. It was picked up by a boy to throw at a cow, when he was attracted by its weight, and carried it to his mother. Since that time the speculators have been ravaging the country—hope springing "eternal in the human breast." A Loom is now on exhibition in New York which is capable of weaving cloth 6½ yards in width; also a Centrifugal Pump, which has the power of raising in one minute not less than 25,000 gallons of water. From the Granite quarries of Monson, in Massachusetts, there was recently taken a slab 350 ft. in length, 11 ft. wide, and 4 ft. thick, measuring altogether 15,400 cubic feet, and weighing 1283½ tons.

MINING EDUCATION IN PRUSSIA.—The Royal Prussian School of Mines in Berlin appears to be making very satisfactory progress, the number of students attending the courses for this session being upwards of 70, including Austrians, North Americans, and Englishmen. During the first year the student is instructed in mathematics, experimental chemistry, experimental physics, mineralogy, paleontology, general smelting processes, and drawing. In the second year the courses include mining, smelting, salt manufacture, general analysis, blow-pipe analysis, metallurgical technology, surveying and dialling, mechanics, miners' drawing, geognosy, petrography, mineralogical practice, and *visu voce* examination upon mineralogical subjects. And in the third and last year the lectures are upon the principles of machinery and machine construction, mineral analysis and mineral chemistry, analysis of iron, chemical technology, geology, and mining laws. During the summer session the lectures commence at 7 o'clock in the morning, and continue almost uninterruptedly until 6 o'clock or 7 o'clock in the evening, but in the winter session they are one hour later, both in commencing and closing. Iron smelting is taught by Bergsrath Dr. Wedding, who has had the opportunity of studying the various processes carried on in all the principal iron-making districts, whilst the mining chair is entrusted to Bergsrath Hauchecorne; that of chemical technology, blow-pipe, and general analysis, &c., to Prof. Karl; metallurgical analysis to Dr. Dürre; mineral chemistry to Dr. Rammelsberg; mineral analysis to Dr. Finkener; mechanics and machinery to Dr. Hörmann; and other subjects to equally competent instructors, so that there need be no misgivings as to the quality of the instruction obtainable at the school. Yet the fees payable are quite trifling in comparison with those we are accustomed to in England (the English fees, by the way, being so exorbitant that but few of those to whom a mining school education would be useful are able to pay them), and many of the courses are entirely free. The charge for attending the mining lectures, which occupy five hours per week, is (5 ths.), 1*l.* 6*d.* for the

winter session, and (4 ths.) or less than 12*s.* for the summer session; general analysis is taught for six hours per week (9 ths.) 1*l.* 6*s.* for the half-yearly session, and the other courses are equally cheap. The advantages of the school are thus placed within the reach of all, and the institution is made to render a full return to the country for the amount of State support which it receives.

REPORT FROM WARWICKSHIRE.

In a very old dusty volume on mining in Warwickshire we notice the following:—"The quality of the coal, generally, is not equal to that of Staffordshire and Shropshire. It is good for domestic purposes, but would not produce coke of sufficient strength to be used in iron furnaces; it is not eligible for blacksmiths' fires." In the same work appears the statement—"There are no ironstone measures in this district of quantity and quality sufficient to authorise the working of them." Stow, in his notes on "Leland's Itinerary," speaking of the homely manufactures of Birmingham, says:—"They get *gren* out of Staffordshire and Warwickshire, and *see coals* out of Staffordshire."

Our report of to-day is in direct opposition to the ancient report here recorded. We do find the coals can be used for manufacturing purposes, and we do find the ironstone in sufficient quantity and quality to work with advantage. A manufacturing firm near Birmingham are now entering into a contract for 1000 tons of what is termed "common coal." We cannot understand why the Staffordshire iron mines do not get an importation of Warwickshire coals, and make a fair trial with them in the smelting furnace. As regards the fuel being unfit for coking, that is not so significant a qualification as it was in days of old. It is found in these latter days that raw coal of a certain character can be used with greater advantage than with so great proportion of coke. Besides, the objection raised against tender and small coals is rendered *nil* by the present system of working furnaces. The demand for best two-yard, for home consumption, is brisk, at 10*s.* per ton. The truck demand, however, is not so encouraging; there is a slight falling off; perhaps this is owing to the winter prices just coming on. Fluctuation is the characteristic of the Warwickshire coal trade.

Staffordshire buyers of ironstone are rather hanging fire at the advance in stone. What with the advance in iron, wages, and mineral, we do not wonder at cautious trading.

Warwickshire seems to be free from the "ills" which causes her neighbours to hang down their heads, in the matter of wages. The miners here are well paid, and seem satisfied, and the best thing for them to do is to keep so. As a class, they are different from the same *gens* elsewhere. Ignorance of anything outside their own domain is a noticeable feature. Perhaps in this case the old statement has some virtue, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Middlesbrough, Nov. 17.—The market yesterday on 'Change here was, perhaps, not quite so strong as the two or three previous ones; 50*s.* for No. 1, 46*s.* for No. 3, and 45*s.* for No. 4, f.o.b. at makers' works, were asked and got, for cash payment; but buyers were not so eager and determined to purchase as on last Tuesday. Quotations were asked for two or three large parcels, and in these cases a slight concession was made by the sellers, who are open for orders, though generally prices were firm, and a good deal of business was done at the above rates; but some of the large firms, who are well sold forward, refuse to yield just at present. Deliveries of iron have much improved since the favourable change in the weather which set in a few days ago, but the scarcity of vessels is still greatly felt; a great quantity of pig metal is lying ready for shipment as soon as craft arrives. The make of pig in the district is well kept up, and, considering the recent prolonged hindrances to the usually heavy water deliveries, the quantity going into stock is very small. The report of the Middlesbrough Chamber of Commerce for the quarter ending September, which has just been published, says:—"The make of pig-iron in the immediate vicinity of Middlesbrough was as follows:—July, 72,282 tons; August, 71,819 tons; September, 71,368 tons: total, 215,469 tons. The quantity shipped, according to the Custom House returns, from Middlesbrough was:—

	Foreign.	Coastwise.
July.....Tons	15,045	10,974
August.....	17,067	11,278
September.....	18,099	16,566
Total tons.....	50,211	38,818

Cleveland iron warrants are not much dealt in at the present moment, and are quoted at 46*s.* 6*d.* sellers, 46*s.* buyers, cash. The stock in store is still gradually reducing, being yesterday quoted at 36,174 tons, as against 37,024 tons the previous week. The total reduction in the stores since Feb. 1 last up to yesterday is 20,528 tons.

In Manufactured Iron there is continued activity. The rail mills are all working good time on winter orders, and the plate, angle, and bar mills are also well supplied with work. Rail enquiries are not quite so numerous as they were a little time ago, but still there is a fair prospect of a good trade next year, if the wages question can be satisfactorily arranged, and no interruption takes place between masters and men. The shipbuilding trade continues brisk, and prices for iron for this purpose maintains the late improvement. New foundry work is scarce; some foundries are well employed, but others are only moderately supplied with orders.

The adaptability of Cleveland iron for the manufacture of wire is receiving good proof by Messrs. Hill and Ward, at their Newport Wire Works. We understand they are well stocked with orders—indeed, have more to do than they can conveniently accomplish.

The collieries are generally fully employed, though some of them have been interfered with by the late gales preventing the arrival of vessels for taking in coals. A few are now making the ports, but freights asked are considered to be very high. Coke-makers are, in most cases, heavily committed in contracts.

[The paper on the Salt Bed at Middlesbrough, read by Mr. W. H. Peacock at the Cleveland Literary and Philosophical Society, is published in the Supplement to this week's Journal.]

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Nov. 18.—The Coal Trade is still depressed from the want of ships, a large fleet of vessels having been wind-bound on their way to the North. On the arrival of the fleet it is expected the trade will continue pretty steady for some time, and an increased demand may be anticipated, owing to the cold weather which has set in. From the Wear the rate has been even higher than from the Tyne, as much as 9*s.* 6*d.* per ton having been paid to London. The prices of coals have materially advanced in the southern ports, so that if even the fleet of vessels at present detained get down the freights will continue pretty good for the remainder of the year. At the Hartlepool another week of unexampled dulness has been experienced, owing to contrary winds, and there are very few vessels in the ports.

The Iron Trade continues to advance, the demand being good, and increasing for pigs, bars, and plates, and, consequently, prices are also gradually improving. Should this continue, of which there is little doubt, an increase in the number of furnaces in blast on the Tyne and Wear may be expected, although, as most of the furnaces out of blast are of the old construction, there is some difficulty here, but a good demand and good prices must sooner or later cause an increase in the number of furnaces in blast. The introduction of the Ridsdale pigs here is an important event, as it has enabled a very superior kind of iron to be manufactured, and this is being done pretty largely by Messrs. Hawks and Co., and also by Messrs. Abbot, in Gateshead. The Ridsdale iron is capable, either alone or by mixing, of producing a description of iron of the very highest class, and this is now produced and rolled at these rolling-mills for the purpose of manufacturing the guns and other high-class productions at the manufactory of Sir Wm. Armstrong and Co., at Elswick. The rolling-mills at Abbot's are now doing a large amount of work, some heavy orders having been got lately for angle bars, ship-plates, &c. The demand for rails is also good, although stocks have accumulated lately owing to the want of shipping.

There is nothing particular to report at the various collieries, all that is wanted appears to be ships to enable all of them to get into tolerably good work; and there is a satisfactory understanding ge-

nerally between the masters and men. The late attempt to get up a Union, and sow discord in Durham, appears to have almost entirely failed, at any rate, the party who made the attempt appears to be very quiet at present.

Machine ventilation continues to make good progress, and it appears no longer doubtful as to which is understood to be the best machine yet introduced into this country. It is a fact that the Guibal ventilator is gradually making its way, and is engaging the attention of all parties interested in the opening out of new establishments or mines. The agent for the Guibal ventilator for Great Britain is Mr. D. P. Morrison, of Bulman Village, near Newcastle, and as is well known, that gentleman has had considerable experience with this ventilator. It has been introduced at several new collieries of late, and has been found to perform all that could be required of it. Black, Hawthorn, and Co., Gateshead, have a considerable number of these machines on hand, including one 40 feet in diameter, for a colliery in Wales.

NEW IRONSTONE BEDS IN DURHAM.—It has long been believed that ironstone existed in the hills above Middleton-in-Teesdale, towards the High Force district. Some time since the locality was visited by the Duke of Cleveland, who owns the land in the district, and other gentlemen, who examined the locality, iron ore being taken to Middlesbrough to be smelted, which proved to be of superior quality. Lately Messrs. Pease, of Darlington, have had men exploring in the locality, and last week discovered a very valuable bed of ironstone at Park End, at a distance of not more than 1½ mile from the Middleton Terminus of the Tees Valley Railway. A proposed extension of the Tees Valley Railway into the district has been broached, and appears likely to find favour.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle.*

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Nov. 18.—The Coal and Iron Trades throughout the greater part of Derbyshire are now more active than they have been. The demand for manufactured iron is tolerably firm, pipes and other castings being now in very fair request. The winter trade being now fully set in, there is a very good business being done in House Coal, not only for London and the South, but also for the Midland Counties. Steam and Gas Coal also meet with a good sale, so that the collieries are now kept fully going, as a rule. The endeavour to establish schools for technical education has been attended with the greatest success in the northern part of Derbyshire, the classes at Clay Cross and Staveley not only having been well attended, but those who offered themselves as members have shown an evident desire to participate in the benefits they were established to confer on all who desired improvement. It is expected that the branch line of the Midland Railway between Sheffield and Chesterfield will be gone over at the close of the present week by the Government Inspector, after which a large amount of mineral traffic will be thrown on to the main system.

The heavy Iron and Steel Trades of Sheffield are now tolerably well off, although so much cannot be said of some of the lighter steel branches. Heavy armour and other plates appear to be in large request, as is also locomotive and other machinery. The iron works in the neighbourhood of Rotherham are now kept well going, there being a very good demand for rails, tyres, girders, and other descriptions of manufactured iron. At Milton and Elsecar, also, there appears to be no lack of orders, nearly every branch being as busy as it well can be, so that the Messrs. Dawes are turning out a very large quantity of manufactured goods, rails more particularly, and for which the firm have long maintained a very high reputation. Bessemer steel goods are in far better request than they have been for some time, and some very large orders, indeed, are said to have been received at the works of Messrs. Cammell and Co. (Limited), and which will take some time in producing. The Coal Trade is a great deal more active than it has been, and a much larger tonnage is now being forwarded to London than for some time past. Steam Coal is also in good request for the ports of Hull and Grimsby, shippers to the North of Europe forwarding as much as they can, seeing that the present voyage is likely to be the last for the season, the Baltic having kept open rather longer than usual this year. To Lancashire there is a little more doing, but prices have not materially improved.

A considerable advance has been made during the week in bringing some of the disputes which have for a long time raged in the district to a close. On Monday the workmen of Mr. Clarke resumed work, both parties having agreed to leave the matter in dispute to be settled by Mr. W. S. Stanhope, one of the late candidates for the representation of the West Riding, and his decision, it is expected, will be given on Friday. At No. 2 Mount Osborne Colliery the men resumed work on Tuesday, the executive of the Miners' Association not having agreed to support the men, who took on themselves to strike without consulting that body. There is no change at the Chapelton and Thornecliffe Collieries, the proprietors having refused to waive the decision first come to, of making terms with the men individually, one of the main conditions of solving the dispute. Mr. Huntsman's "free labour" men continue to work, and there appears little or no likelihood of any alteration in the position taken by either side. At some of the collieries in the West Riding there are signs of an outbreak, and meetings of men are being held in various colliery districts.

THE MOSS HALL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A fearful explosion, resulting in the sacrifice of at least 27 lives, occurred on Monday afternoon, at the No. 5 pit of the Moss Hall Coal Company. The pit, which is an upcast pit, used for winding, pending the completion of No. 6 pit, is situated in Hindley, about 150 yards from the Plattbridge station on the Eccles, Tyldesley, and Wigan Railway. The colliery is comparatively a new one, having only been opened out within the past two years, so that the difficulties of dealing with fire-damp could not have been very great, more especially as it is said that the mine was not ordinarily considered to be fiery, and that the boundary is in no place more than 350 yards from the pit eye. The seams worked are the 5-ft., the 4-ft., and the 6-ft., all in the Wigan belt. The blast of the explosion considerably damaged the cage, literally doubling up the iron plate at the bottom, but fortunately the head gear was not so seriously damaged to make it at once available for the exploring parties. Among those who first descended the shaft were Mr. John Higson, who attended on behalf of his father, the Government Inspector; Mr. Howarth, Mr. Clark, Mr. Sharrock, and others; whilst Messrs. George Caldwell, H. D. Croft, J. Latham, and others connected with the management of the pit used their utmost exertions at surface, and received material aid in the way of suggestions from Messrs. T. Knowles (Pearson and Knowles), Smithworth (Hindley Co. Company) Cross (Cross, Fretley, and Co.), Pickard, miners' agent, and others. No opinion can as yet be expressed with regard to the probable cause of the explosion, but it was remarked that the barometer was exceedingly low on the day of the catastrophe.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Nov. 18.—There a good demand for Manufactured Iron, and most of the works in the two districts of Staffordshire are going full time. As yet, however, they are mainly engaged on contracts at the old prices, and it remains to be seen whether the books will be filled again at the advance of 20*s.* per ton. To work at the lower and pay wages at the higher price will be rather a sharp pinch for some of the ironmasters, especially those who buy their cast and pig iron, and have not long contracts running. We hear of a few orders at the advanced rate, but as yet it cannot be said that buyers have acceded to the advance, and we must wait to see whether, when present contracts are exhausted, they will be renewed on the new terms. Your correspondent in South Wales says the advance of 20*s.* per ton caused considerable surprise in that district. That is only natural. The advance appeared to be drifted into like the Crimean war. The current of the iron trade may, and it is to be hoped will, flow so vigorously as to float the trade with this extra 20*s.* of draught, but as yet it is matter of speculation. If wages are not advanced elsewhere Staffordshire must fail to compete for orders. It is, however, highly probable that at the end of the year there will be a general advance. There are rumours of a movement in that direction in South Yorkshire, and doubtless the men in the Tees Valley will ask for the rise as soon as their present arrangements are terminated; and South Wales, slow as it is to move, can hardly fail to follow in the wake. But all this will depend on the continuance of the demand.

The Great Southern Indian Railway Company advertise for 10,000 tons of rails, 12,000 tons of cast-iron chairs of the description known as Greave's sleepers, with other sorts of railway iron in proportion. The advance in wages in coal and pig-iron—the latter being now quoted about 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton higher—puts Staffordshire out of the field. South Wales or Cleveland will probably get it.

The Hardware Trades of South Staffordshire continue steady, and branches rather quiet. The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* states that—"Mr. W. Robinson, of Tipton, has patented a new process of manufacturing thin sheets of metal. The invention consists in making sheets of steel from iron

bars or slabs having on their opposite faces thin layers of wrought or malleable iron."

The opening of the new Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct by the Queen naturally excited great interest in the country, and it is worthy of special notice that the castings were furnished by the Old Park Iron Works, Wednesbury, formerly Messrs. Lloyd, Foster, and Co.'s, and now a part of the great concern known as the Patent Shaft and Axle-Tree Company.

The miners appear to be in earnest in seeking practical remedies for their grievances. At a meeting, on Monday night, at Tipton, four things were insisted on—

- 1.—The necessity of lessening the hours of labour in mines.
- 2.—The pernicious evils now existing among the miners.
- 3.—The necessity of the miners' children being educated.
- 4.—The utility of a universal amalgamation of the miners in Great Britain.

Mr. Pickard attended as a delegate from Lancashire. About 100 delegates met him, and they represented the whole of the district. The evils specially alluded to under the second head were men working in fire and choke damp, or in the wet, and the system by which favourites got all the best work, and the want of adequate ventilation. The necessity for miners' children being better educated was thoroughly discussed, and earnestly insisted upon. A resolution was unanimously passed, pledging the delegates to return and endeavour to induce all to join the Union.

A meeting was held the same evening at Oldbury, when the special subject of the education of miners' children was discussed in a very earnest and practical spirit. The following resolutions were adopted, which show a shrewd sense of the best means of raising this class in the social scale:—

"That the miner's child before entering the mine should be of the age of 12 years, should be able to read fluently a chapter in the New Testament, and able to work sums in the four compound rules in arithmetic."—"That youths between the ages of 12 years and 16 years be compelled to leave the mine daily not later than 4 o'clock P.M.; and that they be compelled to go to school after that time for not less than one hour per day."

The Rev. H. R. Sandford, one of the Government School Inspectors, was present.

At the meeting, in Birmingham, of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, on Tuesday and yesterday, Mr. W. Walker, hardware merchant, of Wolverhampton, brought forward the long-standing grievance of South Staffordshire, that the rates of the railway companies favour other districts at their expense, and on his proposition the following resolution was adopted, by a majority of 24 to 3:—

"That the inequalities in the railway rates for the carriage of goods was such as to inflict great loss on many districts, and that the absence of all competition, especially where canals had been brought under the control of railway companies, rendered necessary some supervision of the rates allowed, and that terminal charges at each station ought to be fixed and published, and that charges for carriage ought to be separately made, and to be as nearly as possible of a uniform rate per mile."

The effort now making by the Great Northern Railway Company to terminate an agreement with the Midland Railway Company as to coal freights, appears exactly contrary to the spirit of Mr. Walker's resolution.

The Dudley Correspondent of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* writes:—

West of this town the mills and forges are being kept pretty well in gear, but the sudden advance of 20s. per ton upon finished iron is sure to adversely affect the market. If the ironmasters had waited till the spring of the year there might have been some legitimate ground for the present rise, but as yet there has been nothing to justify the movement. Some of the puddlers are not satisfied with their advance of wages, and contend that, according to the declared price of bars—8s. per ton—they ought to have another 6d., which would make 8s. 6d. per ton; but this is stretching the point, for masters have already gone to the utmost limit, considering the present state of the trade. It will be far better for the men to rest contented with what the masters have so handsomely done than manifest any opposition, knowing, as they do, that there are many uncompleted contracts to be got up at the old rates, upon which masters will be serious losers, especially when we take into consideration the advance of wages, and the immediate prospects of a rise in fuel. Pig-iron is in fair request, and in some instances higher prices are being demanded, although it must be admitted that there are considerable quantities of pigs to be delivered at old rates. The coalmasters east and west of Dudley held meetings at Birmingham on Thursday last, to take into consideration the advance of wages, and also a rise in the prices of coal, and it was unanimously agreed to give the thick coal workmen a rise of 6d. per day, but it does not appear quite certain that the thin mine colliers and ironstone workmen will have an advance of more than 3d. per day. The prices of coal west of Dudley will be raised as follows on and after Dec. 1:—Common coal, 1s.; lumps, 10d.; and slack, 6d. per ton. The prices into boats, trucks, or carts for works' purposes will be—best thick coal, 12s. 6d.; common coal, 8s. 6d.; lumps, 7s. 6d.; and slack, 3s. 6d. per ton; but for domestic purposes they will be—best thick coal, 13s.; common, 10s.; lumps, 9s.; and slack, 4s. per ton. It will be seen by this arrangement that ironmasters and many others are very favourably dealt with as regards price. The weight in all instances will be 2240 lbs. to the ton. The labour market, with some few exceptions, continues healthy, and now that notices have been given to the colliers for a rise of wages from and after the 27th inst., no doubt other workmen in connection with the iron works and collieries will participate in the advance to a greater or less extent.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Nov. 18.—In the position of the Iron Trade there is scarcely any alteration to record further than was reported last week. The usual degree of vitality is evinced throughout the district, and the probability is that things will remain in much the same state until the spring, upon which period makers, passing over a few months of winter, ground their speculations on further improvement in the trade. The principal works continue in steady employment, as they are expected to throughout the winter, upon rail contracts for the American markets, and several fresh engagements which have been received from some of the continental firms. Contracts from the United States are not looked upon with quite the same degree of favour as formerly, as it is by many feared that strenuous attempts will shortly be made to raise the tariff on iron, which, if successfully carried out, would result in a considerable diminution of enquiries from this country. The requirements of iron suitable for shipbuilding have lately increased, and in all probability this branch of the trade will shortly become a much more remunerative one than it has been for some time past. Bars are in dull.

In the Steam Coal Trade it may be said there is a slight improvement. Proprietors are now doing an average business on foreign account, and the clearances to distant ports exceed somewhat in number those of the corresponding period of last year. In the demand for house qualities there is little or no improvement, which may be chiefly attributed to the fact that the weather for the time of year is mild. The Tin-Plate Trade remains dull, with no immediate prospect of improvement, and most of the works are on short time.

Rumours were current in the beginning of the week that the Monmouthshire colliers had expressed their intention to resort to a strike unless their employers granted them a rise in their wages. The report, however, was entirely devoid of foundation; and so far are the men from having any intention of turning out that they have openly disavowed any such determination, and have not up to the present made any application for an advance of wages.

The case of the Dunraven United Collieries Company (Limited) has again come before Vice-Chancellor James, upon the application that two liquidators should be appointed instead of one. The Vice-Chancellor, however, decided that there was no necessity for two, and Mr. Wm. Adams, of Cardiff, was appointed sole liquidator.

The old Elled Pit, at Victoria, has been re-opened for the working of the Black Van Mine. Several workmen are already employed in the pit, and it is said the masters intend making the work extensive, so that ultimately great many hands will be employed. The prospect of employment in the neighbourhood of Victoria is very encouraging at present.

It was recently rumoured a few days ago that the working staff of the Ferndale Colliery, with the exception of Mr. Bedlington, had given notice to leave the employ of the proprietors, Messrs. D. Davies and Sons, and that the men who appeared as witnesses at the recent inquest were to be dismissed, and that nearly all the colliers would leave in consequence. But no one knowing the esteem in which the firm is held would give credence to such a rumour. It is true that some of the officers are about to leave, but they will be replaced by others, who will be carefully appointed, and will undoubtedly be fully competent to perform the duties of the colliery. Some persons, too, have been dismissed for improper conduct, but not for having given evidence in the late inquest, as the proprietors were anxious at that time that a thorough investigation should take place.

In the Hirwain Coal and Iron Company's report, which will be considered at the adjourned annual meeting, the directors regret that they have again to meet the shareholders with accounts showing a heavy loss, which has mainly been occasioned by the depression in the steam coal trade, the depression of the value of stocks, the extra cost of working, caused by the small output, and especially the heavy expenses entailed in opening and developing a new tract during depressed times. The directors are, however, glad to be able to report that the trade has begun to assume a different aspect, and that the demand for the steam coal is at present improved, and that prices are, therefore, tending upward. If this state of things should continue, there is every reason to expect a considerable reduction of cost during the present year, and a still further improvement in prices. The directors have felt it due to themselves and to the

shareholders to have a full and complete valuation of the property made by a thoroughly competent and efficient valuer; and his report will be presented to the shareholders at the adjourned general meeting. The directors are glad to be able to inform the shareholders that since the last annual meeting the Government have bought largely of the company, and that the reports relative to the quality of the coal from the Admiralty are of the most satisfactory character. The accounts show a loss to June 30, 1868, of 11,124l. 12s. 7d., and to the year ending June 30, 1869, 15,207l. 18s., being a total loss of 26,332l. 10s. 7d.

At the Rhymney Iron Company meeting the report, an abstract of which appeared in last week's Journal, was adopted, and dividends were declared at the rate of 30s. on the 50l. shares, and 9s. on the 15l. shares, free of income tax, for the past six months.

Mr. Geo. Whiffin, the official liquidator of the Cefn Cilcen Mining Company (Limited) has notified a further dividend of 5s. in 17, making with previous payments 20s. in 17.

A petition has been presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding-up of the Gwendraeth Valleys Lime, Coal, and Railway Company (Limited), and the hearing is fixed for the 20th inst.

At the Aberdare Police Court on Tuesday, before Mr. J. C. Fowler and Mr. R. H. Rhys, a collier, named Wm. Gray, was charged on remand with smoking in the Navigation Colliery on Sept. 3, also with carrying a tobacco pipe in the same colliery on Oct. 22 inside the lamp station. The first charge was not proved in consequence of the witnesses having absconded, but on the second charge the magistrates committed the defendant for one month.

Mr. Chubb, the patentee of a coal-cutting machine, is now experimenting in one of the large collieries in the Aberdare Valley.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Joseph Thomson, from Caldera, with 430 tons of silver ore, 130 tons of copper regulus, 60 tons of bar copper, &c., for H. Bath and Sons; Corinna, from Caldera, with 700 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Sons; Charlotte Clarke, from Sarcu, with 600 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Sons; Atlantic, from Wallaroo, with 548 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; 2197 bags of chopped bark, 144 bags and 43 bales of bark, &c., to order; Espegie, from l'Orlent, with 60 loads of fir pitwood, hewn, for the Governor and Co. of Copper Miners; Beaulieu, from Yquemada, with 128 tons of zinc ore to order; Zora, from Antwerp, with 265 tons of fire clay, for Vivian and Son; T. G. V., from St. Malo, with 100 tons of zinc ore to order; Flower of Moray, from Hondeklip, with wool, horns, copper ore, and bones to order; Nimble, from Tilt Cove, with 500 tons of copper ore in bulk, for H. Bath and Sons; Isabella, from Quebec, with a cargo of timber, for Richards, Power, and Co.; Malda, from Carrizal, with 690 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Sons.

THE TIN-PLATE TRADE.—We understand an energetic effort to bring about a combined reduction in the make of Tin-Plates has been initiated in Glamorganshire. For the interests of the trade generally we trust the same may be successful.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Nov. 17.—We have had a very irregular Pig-Iron Market for a week, prices being regulated very much by the parties who were operating for speculation. At the same time rates have not been permitted to take a wide range, prices being yesterday very much as at the close of last week—54s. 4d. cash and 54s. 7d. a month. These prices are, however, making a nearer approach to those current in January and February of this year than have obtained since, as will be seen by comparing the averages of the past ten months, which are given below, contrasted with those in the summer months of 1868—

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
1868	55s. 2d.	55s. 11d.	55s. 3d.	55s. 3d.	55s. 3d.	55s. 3d.	55s. 3d.	55s. 3d.	55s. 3d.
1869	55s. 2d.	55s. 11d.	55s. 3d.	55s. 3d.	55s. 3d.	55s. 3d.	55s. 3d.	55s. 3d.	55s. 3d.

These figures show the turn in favour of this year, with brighter hopes in the future. The shipments of the week are again short, from the same cause as noticed last week, coasters being wind-bound, but the present change, if continued, will bring a fleet of vessels now sheltering at various points along the coast. The quantity of pig-iron shipped from the Scotch ports for the week just ended is 8130 tons, against 8780 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The market opened this morning firm at 54s. 6d. and 54s. 6d. cash, and 54s. 7d. and 54s. 8d. a month, but was rather weaker in the afternoon, closing sellers 54s. 7d. a month and 54s. 4d. cash, buyers offering 1d. per ton less. No. 1, g.m.b., 54s. 6d.; No. 3, 53s. 6d. Coltness, 63s.; Gartsherrie, 62s.; Summerlee, 60s.; Langloan, 57s. 6d.; Glenarnock (at Ardrossan), 57s. 6d.—all No. 1 brand.

We have repeatedly hinted that considerable specifications for manufactured iron were held in reserve; and since the circulars of the makers, announcing the advance, were put in circulation, offers to give a six months' order, at the old quotations, have been made. Some of the Coatbridge makers are said to have settled for the first six months of the next year, at prices current at the beginning of this month, and are covered against loss by an advance in pigs, by having arranged for delivery of the new material at such times and in such quantities as they may require, at prices considerably under those now quoted. There is, consequently, some shyness exhibited by makers, but we have not heard of any business of consequence having been transacted at the advanced rates, which are now—Blochairn, Glasgow, Govan, and North British brands, 7l. 10s.; Clifton, Coats, Drumpeller, Markland, and Mossend, 7l. 5s.; Coatbridge, Gartcosh, Muirkirk, Phoenix, and Rochsolloch, 7l. 2s. 6d. Such are the changes as announced, but how far they are operative will take a few days more to show. With this incipient advance in view, millmen and puddlers are looking forward to increased wages, and entertain the hope that the 10 per cent. they lost on the last occasion will be given back. The Coats Tube Works, near Airdrie, having been vacated last week, Messrs. Wylie and Marshall have entered on possession, the Coats firm having removed to their factory at Clifton Hill, where they expect to do a larger business than at their former works on the Airdrie road.

Coals are unchanged, and dull, and the want of vessels has restricted the shipments of the week from the Scotch ports to 16,700 tons, against 23,235 tons in the corresponding week last year. Colliers rather better employed, and aiming at having their wages advanced to 5s. a day.

Shipbuilding on the Clyde is rather quieter, but we learn that Messrs. Merry and Cunningham have contracted for an iron screw vessel for the iron coasting trade. She is to measure 130 by 20 ft., and 11 ft. deep, being arranged to carry 300 tons cargo. She will be furnished by Messrs. Wm. King and Co., Dock Engine Works, Glasgow, with a pair of condensing-engines of 50-horse power nominal, having all the latest improvements.

THE MINERAL TRAFFIC BY RAILWAY.

As was anticipated some time since, the question as to the carriage rate for minerals by the leading railway companies in the kingdom is just now absorbing a great deal of interest, the directors of the various lines, more especially those having termini in London, being desirous of making new arrangements for the purpose of meeting the important changes relative to the coal traffic which have taken place during the present year. It appears that the Midland Company, whose main line runs directly through a very extensive coal field, has obtained a much larger share of the trade to London and the South, at the expense of other lines, than has been agreeable. So strongly has this been felt by the Great Northern directors that, acting on an agreement existing between them and those of the Midland, they have called in the aid of Sir J. KARSLAKE to arbitrate between them as to the doing away with or modifying the existing arrangement by which both companies have hitherto been bound. It is not, however, expected that any material alteration will be made. Of the leading companies carrying to London, it may be said that until the present year the London and North-Western has enjoyed the largest share of the traffic, although its principal source of supply (Wigan) is 195 miles from London. The Great Northern, which has its principal supply from the South Yorkshire coal field, the wagons being conveyed to Doncaster by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company, the distance from that place to King's Cross being 156 miles. The cost to Doncaster is a rather serious one, varying from 1s. to 1s. 7d. per ton. On the other hand, the Midland Railway runs direct through the extensive coal districts of Derbyshire, commencing near to Staveley (where about 900,000 tons are annually raised), and proceeding through to Burton-on-Trent and Leicestershire on one side, and the Erewash Valley and Nottinghamshire on the other, thus having the great advantage of being nearer to London than either of the other two lines, besides having all the collieries on its own lines. The marked falling off in the carriage of coal by the London and North-Western can only be obviated by a considerable reduction in the rate, so as to place the coalowners of the districts through which the line passes in a position to compete with others whose pits are more favourably situated by being nearer to the metropolis. The Great Northern also, it is evident, if the lost trade is to be regained, must adopt a similar policy in connection with the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company, that line being the principal feeder from the South Yorkshire coal field, the colliery owners of that district

having long since memorialised both companies for a reduction of the rate, but without effect. It may be said that the coal field between Sheffield and Normanton is one of the most important in the kingdom, its extent as yet not being actually defined, and only very partially developed, so that it cannot but become of the greatest value, not only to the Great Northern, but also to the Midland as well. That the two principal companies who have for many years had the principal of the traffic in coal to London have been seriously affected by the Midland having its own line open to London admits of no doubt, as will be seen from the following returns of the quantities of coal carried there during the past ten months, in comparison with the same period of last year:—

Company.	Jan. to Oct., 1868.	Jan. to Oct., 1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
London and North-Western..Tons	861,454	794,076	—	287,378
Great Northern	771,905	715,419	—	56,486
Midland	107,319	594,595	487,276	—
Great Western	353,710	350,217	—	3,493
Great Eastern	238,508	345,908	107,403	—
London and South-Western	18,657	20,291	2,294	—
South-Eastern	9,400	6,505	—	2,509

It will thus be seen that there has been a marked falling off in the quantity of coal carried by the London and North-Western, and still greater if compared with the year 1867, whilst the same is also the case with regard to the Great Northern. On the other hand, the increase in the carriage by the Midland is unprecedented in the history of the coal trade. With regard to the Midland, it may also be said that that company is about competing with the Great Western for a share of the Welsh traffic, in connection with the Brecon and Merthyr line. The opening of the line in connection with the Lynn Docks, which will be opened about Jan. 1, when it is expected the Midland will carry no inconsiderable tonnage from Derbyshire, for exportation from that port, whilst the opening of the branch line from Chesterfield to Sheffield will throw above 500,000 tons annually, it is said, on to the main line, when all the collieries are opened out. With those facts in view, so far as regards the coal traffic, it will be apparent that, as was anticipated, the Midland will ultimately absorb a very much greater part of the traffic to London than it has at present, seeing that it has advantages of position, as well as others not enjoyed by any other line. With its limited resources, in 1868, no less than 6,067,505 tons of coal passed over the system, and that quantity will be very largely increased this year.

The carriage of ironstone by railway has been very good for some time, the London and North-Western conveying a considerable tonnage from Blisworth into Staffordshire. The Midland has also been doing a very large business in the same mineral, not only from Derbyshire, but also in Northamptonshire, in which now upwards of 500,000 tons per annum are being raised, principally on the Midland line, between Market Harborough and Wellingborough. A very valuable seam of ironstone, second to none in the kingdom for richness, containing fully 62 per cent. of iron, is now being developed at Frampton Cotterell, and to which there is a branch line from the Yale Station of the Midland Company. The mine belongs to Mr. Crossley, of Halifax, and will yield a vast quantity of fine hematite. The prospects and position of the various lines of railway, so far as the mineral traffic is concerned, will be seen from the above statements, which are based upon the most authentic returns, and are in every way reliable. It will also be noticed that of the various railways to which attention has been drawn, the Midland is in what may be called a really exceptional state of prosperity, so far as regards minerals.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

BY MICHAEL HENRY,

Patent Agent and Adviser, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Mr. C. H. GARDNER, of West Harding-street, Fetter-lane, London, printing machine manufacturer, and Mr. J. BICKERTON, of Oldham, Lancashire, engineer, have specified a joint invention relating to lithographic and zincographic cylinder printing machines. The first improvement relates to apparatus for damping lithographic stones and zincographic plates. In this apparatus a cylinder or roller of the sponge generally known as India-rubber sponge, or of like material, is used, to which water or other fluid is supplied externally or through a perforated hollow tube forming the axis of the roller. A bed or sheet of India-rubber sponge, or similar material, is placed in such position with respect to the roller that at each motion or stroke of the machine it comes in contact with the sponge-roller, and allows it to run upon the sponge-bed or sheet. By this contact the sponge-roller receives an equalised moisture, and distributes the same to the lithographic stone or zincographic plate. The next improvement relates to the pointing or register of lithographic and zincographic machinery, and consists in fixing the points in a movable or adjustable bar connected with the cylinder, instead of in the cylinder itself. The bar can be made to slide or to work on pivots, so that the paper can be withdrawn from the points more readily.

Among recent applications for patents may be mentioned the following:—R. ADERS, of Dalton-street, Manchester, tinning of metals (communicated to him by W. E. Haerhaus, of Elberfeld, Prussia).—A. C. KIRK, of Glasgow, Lanark, improvements in or connected with retorts.—E. THOMAS, of Cardiff-street, Aberdare, construction of miners' safety-lamps.—C. KNIGHTON, of Riddings, Derby, core-barrels for making pipes and hollow castings.—T. JENKIN, of Fittis-row, Edinburgh, submarine telegraphic cables.—J. W. HACKWORTH, of Darlington, Durham, slide-valves for steam-engines.—H. ROBINSON, of Skipton, York, kilns for burning limestone, chalk, cement, or for calcining ores, part of which being applicable to blast-furnaces.—J. P. BUDD, of Ystalyfera, near Swansea, manufacture of iron.—J. M. ROWAN and T. R. HORTON, both of Glasgow, steam-engines and boilers.—J. M. STANLEY, of Sheffield, furnaces and crucibles for melting steel and other metals, and furnaces for heating steel and iron.

EXTRACTING COPPER AND BISMUTH.—Mr. GEORGE WELLS, of Westminster, has patented an invention (which has been communicated to him by Messrs. T. Y. Cotter and C. L. Dubois, of Adelaide, Australia) which consists, firstly, in reducing sulphuretted ores by means of the sulphur they contain by converting the said sulphur into sulphuric acid. The following is the process they prefer to employ:—The ore is first reduced to an impalpable powder, mixed with a given quantity of saltpetre (nitric pot.), say, 10 lbs. for every 1 cwt. of sulphur present in the ore; it is then placed in shallow pans, supplied with a hood to retain the vapour arising therefrom; heat is applied under the pans (the temperature not being raised above 300° Fahr.), and when the ore is well heated a small quantity of water or steam is introduced, so as to keep the surface of the ore covered with vapour. The ore is kept continually stirred, atmospheric air being freely admitted thereto, by which means the sulphur is converted into sulphuric acid, which unites with the copper in the ore, and converts it into a soluble sulphate. The roasting is generally completed in about two hours, and when complete the ore is drawn off into a tank in which water is kept in a state of agitation for a short time, then allowed to subside, and the sulphate of copper drawn off, the copper being precipitated in the usual way with iron in the form of scrap or otherwise. Secondly, in extracting copper from ores containing that metal in the form of oxides or carbonates by the use of sulphate of iron, the following method being adopted therefor:—The finely crushed ore is mixed with a given quantity of sulphate of iron resulting from the foregoing process, or with the ordinary sulphate of iron of commerce, in the proportion of about 21 lbs. of sulphate of iron for every unit of copper present in 1 ton of ore (14 units will require 294 lbs. of sulphate of iron per ton of ore); water is added, if necessary, and the whole boiled until the ore shows, by the ordinary tests, that the copper is all dissolved; and they prefer wooden vats for this purpose, heated by injected steam, but any other mode of boiling will do; the ebullition is then allowed to subside, and the supernatant liquor syphoned or drawn off; the ore washed clean from the sulphate of copper, and removed to a vat adapted to the purpose, and briskly agitated in flowing water, carrying the precipitated iron with it, which is collected either by filtration or subsidence, and dried and converted into metallic iron in the ordinary way, if necessary. Having allowed the solution of sulphate of copper time to deposit any foreign matter that may be present, it is decanted into a vat, and the copper thrown down by metallic iron in the customary way. The solution of sulphate of iron resulting therefrom is pumped into an evaporating pan, to be reduced to the necessary specific gravity, when it is again ready to treat the copper from fresh ore, and so on, *ad infinitum*, natural waste only having to be made good by the addition of fresh sulphate of iron. Should gold, silver, or bismuth be present, the ore after having been washed clean from the iron deposited out of the sulphate of iron used as a solvent is dried and roasted in an iron or other retort (at a low heat, so as not to generate carbonic oxide) with carbon or carbonic acid gas (however produced) until the salts of the metals present are reduced to the metallic state, when they can be separated from the ore by amalgamation in the usual way. And, thirdly, in separating bismuth from its ores by means of amalgamation, for which process the following method is employed:—Having obtained an amalgam of bismuth by the means hereinbefore stated, or by any other suitable or known means, in the retort with the amalgam is placed a small quantity of any substance that will produce carbonic acid gas at a low heat, by which means we check or prevent the volatilisation of the bismuth without having any effect upon the quicksilver. A cold solution of sulphate of iron may be employed to extract copper from ores containing it, but as the process is very slow the inventors prefer the use of heat, and putting dolomite into the retort with the bismuth amalgam, that being the best substance for the purpose yielding carbonic acid.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE IRONWORKS, AT LAWTON, NEAR SHIFFNAL, SHROPSHIRE, Adjoining the Great Western Railway.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, subject to conditions as to title, all those recently and substantially-erected WORKS, situated near to SHIFFNAL, and known as

THE LAWTON IRON AND STEEL WORKS,

Lately in the occupation of THE LAWTON IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (LIMITED).

The premises have been built regardless of cost on the most improved and economic principles, and judiciously arranged throughout with every convenience for carrying on an extensive and profitable trade.

The erections comprise lofty sheet mill, with iron-plate floor, containing one 4 ft. by 20 in. and one 3 ft. by 18 in. train of rolls, both trains worked by a 50-horse high-pressure horizontal steam-engine, four heating and annealing furnaces, three pair cropping and shearing shears, wood engine-house, and 6-horse pumping engine, two wells, cisterns, &c., with lofty stack; a conveniently placed set of offices, commodious warehouse, iron-plate floor, with store room and stocktaker's office attached, fitted with Kitchin's patent weighing machine, to weigh 30 cwt., cutting shears, &c., opening on to the railway siding by folding doors, with shed roof over.

Excellent wire mill, iron-plate floor, two trains of rolls complete, with supplementary speed to finishing rolls; also a train of rolls, the whole worked by a 30-horse high-pressure horizontal steam-engine, and two heating furnaces adjoining, covered with shed roof; two capital firing boilers, one 30 feet by 6 feet, one 24 feet by 6 feet.

Grease store and vault under superior eight-hole casting shop, capacious water cistern and supports, with vertical pumping engine, well reservoir, &c. Lathe shop, with powerful lathe, 24 feet bed, capable of turning sheet, forge, and wire rolls; massive crane, and 6-horse high-pressure engine and boiler, slack hole, and stack; millwrights' shop, blacksmiths' shop, with double hearth, &c.

The Old Forge, iron-plate floor, 75 feet by 48 feet, with 16 in. forge train, by Perry and Son, for bills; set of rolls for bars, worked by 40-horse horizontal high-pressure steam-engine, two force pumps, two pair shears, &c.; 6-ton helve, or tilting hammer, with machinery all complete, worked by a 25-horse high-pressure steam-engine, twelve puddling furnaces, and shed roofs attached; six powerful boilers, and two lofty stacks.

Clay house and mine house, two-stalled stable, and gig-house. The New Forge, with iron-plate floor, 72 feet by 33 feet; forge train complete, 8-ton tilting hammer, worked by a 30-horse horizontal high-pressure steam-engine, with three 12 feet by 7 feet boilers, four puddling furnaces, and sheds over, and lofty stack.

Charcoal Forge, with three fires on the hollow principle, 4-ton helve, and grindstone, attached, driven by a 30-horse high-pressure steam-engine, with blowing cylinder, blast regulator, &c.; machine house, with Kitchin's patent machine, to weigh 15 tons, stable, &c.

There are six comfortable cottages, for the accommodation of the workmen, let at 2s. a week each.

The whole of the above, with a large portion of the railway siding, comprise an area of 2½ acres, which is freehold of inheritance. The works are admirably situated on the Great Western Railway, affording direct communication to all parts of the kingdom. They have been erected in a most substantial manner, are in full working order, and immediate possession can be had, whilst their contiguity to the recently-discovered coal fields of Lord Granville and others, in the immediate neighbourhood, considerably enhances their value.

The whole of the TRADE PLANT, FIXTURES, and COSTLY MACHINERY will be included in the sale.

Further particulars may be had of Mr. ANDREW PHILLIPS, Solicitor, Shiffnal, and Messrs. FALLOWS and SMITH, Temple-row, Birmingham.

TO COALMASTERS AND IRONMASTERS.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON ROYALTY, the MINE of COAL under about FIFTY ACRES of LAND adjoining a railway. For particulars, apply to Mr. G. DAVIDSON, Mawley, Cledbury Mortimer, Salop.

FOR SALE.

THE ULING COAL MINES, situated in the district of NAGA, in the Island of CEBU (Philippine Islands). The distance from the mines to the sea shore is 10 kilometres, the whole of which is a carriage road. The company possesses a royalty of 60 lots, comprising together 9,000,000 of square metres of ground, with several seams of COAL, two of which, of three and four metres in thickness, have been proved through a distance of two kilometres.

The principal workings consist of two drifts, each 550 metres in length, which have already cut through three of the coal seams, and are now (August, 1869) calculated to be within 50 metres distance of the large ones, and at a depth of 150 metres from the surface of the ground.

The Spanish war steamers have made use of this coal, the consumption of which has been recommended by the Government.

The company have cattle in abundance, carts, and every requisite means for conveying the coal as quickly and as economically as possible.

There are in the neighbourhood of the mines large forests, and large lots of unutilized ground, which now produces timber necessary for the use of the mines, and which may afterwards be turned into tobacco or sugar cane plantations, for which purpose it is admirably adapted.

The mines in the Philippine Islands are not subject to any tax, and all machinery required for coal digging, &c., is free of any duty.

The laws allow any foreigner to purchase, keep, and work the mines.

The sale will take place in Manila, by public auction, on the 31st May, 1870.

For further particulars, apply to ROSAS HERMANOS, or to ANTONIO DE AYALA, Manila.

FOR SALE, IN NORWAY.

EXCELLENT NICKEL MINES, which are now so far advanced that the working of the same can be commenced forthwith, are OFFERED FOR SALE, on very advantageous terms.

The deposits are large, and are situated in the best ever found in the country, and there being great facilities for transport, the working expenses will be considerably lessened.

As to information for price and conditions, apply to the British Consul, Stavanger, Norway, and letters for this gentleman, addressed to the care of Heald, Mathian, and Co., No. 6, Billiter-street, London, E.C., will be forwarded immediately.

RHENISH PRUSSIA.

SEVERAL VALUABLE MINES FOR SALE,—LEAD, COPPER, BLENDE, and IRON. The Mining Laws of Prussia give with the concession to work, an absolute right of property in the mine for ever, subject only to a royalty of 2 per cent.

Apply to Mr. YOUNGSHAND, 6½, Wilhelm Strasse, Bonn-on-the-Rhine.

THE HENDREDDU SLAB QUARRY TO BE LET, on the ABERLEFFRY VEIN, situated about three and a half miles from a railway station, on a very advantageous place to work. The set contains about SEVEN or EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, with water power to work a large number of machines. The quarry is sufficiently open to prove the quality of the rock and the regularity of the foot joints, which are good. Slabs of large dimensions are made, which can be seen.

Apply to Mr. EDWARD DAVIES, Mawddwy Cottages, Dinas Mawddwy, Merionethshire.

TO BE SOLD,—A DIRECT-ACTING HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPING ENGINE, with cylinder, 70 in. diameter, and 9 ft. stroke, standing over the shaft, fitted with metallic piston, hammered iron piston rod, crosshead and coupling plates to main pump rod, cast iron slide bars and slide blocks, foundation beams, and holding down bolts. The valve box is fitted with two brass equilibrium valves and seatings, and two regulating valves. The valve gear is worked by tappets and two cataraet pumps, the steam pipes up to and including a steam stop valve, and the exhaust pipes up to and including a cast iron cistern for heating the feed water.

The main pumps consist of a 21 in. ram pump, about 125 yards in length, with brass clucks and leather lids; also a 17 in. ram pump, about 60 yards in length; and a bucket pump, 18 in. diameter, about 40 yards in length.

The main pump rod is of good pitch pine timber, about 14 in. square, jointed together with hammered iron plates and bolts.

The whole of the work was made by Mr. Robert Daglish, of St. Helens Foundry, and is in good working order, having only just stopped work from the water having been drawn off to another level, and may be seen any time on application at the Peasley Cross Colliery Office, St. Helens.

FOR SALE,—THE UNDERMENTIONED ENGINES:— ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER. ONE 36 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with 10 ton BOILER, wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft, and 12 ton fly wheel, nearly new from the works.

ONE 12 in. cylinder rotary STEAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER. THREE BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition. Also, several Cornish CRUSHERS, of various sizes.

For further information, apply to W. MATHEWS, Engineer, Tavistock. Tavistock, Aug. 17, 1869.

FOR SALE, cheap, a 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, new, and with all recent improvements, guaranteed.

FIRST-CLASS PORTABLES, 2-horse power, 12-horse power, and 14-horse power, which only consume 5 lbs. of coal per horse power per hour, on advantageous terms.

FOR SALE, SEVERAL SECONDHAND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, by eminent makers, in excellent condition. Also a MORTAR MILL.

BARROWS and STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PATENTS REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS, DRAWINGS, &c.

MEM. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Engineers, Compiler of the "Inventors' Almanac," and the Author of the "Defence of the Patent Law."

PATENT REGISTRATION AND COPYRIGHT AGENT AND ADVISER.

Mr. HENRY has had especial experience in technical French, and in French Manufacturing and Commercial Matters.

Inventors advised in relation to Patents and Inventive and Industrial Matters. Printed information sent free by post. Specifications drawn and revised.

Searches conducted. Abstracts, Cases, and Opinions drawn.

Offices, 68, Fleet-street, E.C., London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriars-street.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the PENHALLOW MOOR MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the above-named company are REQUIRED, on or before the 1st day of December next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company to the Registrar of the said Court at Truro. FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar of the above-named Court. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Nov. 15, 1869.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the LEAWOOD MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court has appointed Monday, the 29th day of November instant, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office. FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar of the said Court. Dated this 18th day of November, 1869.

On TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23d, 1869. Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

At NORTH CHIVERTON MINE, About FIVE MILES NORTH OF TRURO.

MR. BURGESS is instructed TO OFFER FOR SALE, in One Lot, or Lots, as may be deemed expedient by the Auctioneer and the company's agents, viz.:

A bright 50 in. ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, 9 ft. in shaft; first piece of rod erected new about five years; and 11-ton BOILER, with fittings. 1 60 ft. shaft shears, oak caps; 1 54 ft. ditto ditto, deal caps. 200 fms. flat-rods, 8 in. x 6; plates; pulleys; faggotted main caps; all erected within the last 12 months. 2 8 arm capstans, oak axle; 150 fms. 12 in. rope, very good. 1 8 arm capstan; 150 fms. of ¾ capstan chain. 120 fms. pitch pine rods, 9, 11 x 12 in. 300 fms. horse whim chain; 3 horse whims; horse whim kiddles. 160 fms. ladders; 130 fms. casing and dividing plank; 7 large wood sheds. A one horse crusher and gear complete.

WITHIN A LARGE AND LOFTY WOOD SHED. One large carpenter's shop and saw house; a quantity of flooring; strips; ties; tools, &c., and lead dressing; scales, beams, and weights. Large double crab winch; single, double, and treble blocks; large drop screw.

PITWORK. 120 fms. plunger and drawing lifts, bottom complete; 7, 11, 12, and 13 in. faggotted and hammered rod plates, bolts to match; sundry iron, steel, and wrought and cast iron.

Dated Barncoose, near Redruth, November 3, 1869.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE of an IMPORTANT SALE of VALUABLE PLANT AND MACHINERY, at the WYNN HALL COLLIERY, near RUABON.

MESSRS. CHURTON AND ELPICK beg to announce that they have received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 1st day of December, 1869, and following days, the WHOLE of the WINDING, PUMPING, and DONKEY ENGINES, FIVE large BOILERS, pit-head and pulleys, screens and uppers, complete sets of 8 in. and 11 in. pumps, 20 ton railway weighbridge (by Kitchin), and other weighing machines, powerful capstan winch, several hundred yards of railway branches, with numerous points and crossings, about 100 tons of pit rails and plates, large quantity of hatches, various wooden and galvanised buildings, and roofed stages; and numerous other articles of plant appertaining to the colliery, full particulars of which will shortly be published.

BY ORDER OF LIQUIDATORS.—SPAIN.

The THREE VALUABLE FREEHOLD COPPER AND SULPHUR MINES, known as Lapilla, Companario, and Evidencia, the property of the Lapilla Pyrites Company (Limited), together with the PLANT and MACHINERY, and cottages for about 200 miners, advantageously situate in the province of HUELVA, SPAIN, within easy distances of the important port of Huelva, near to Tharsis Mine and Tharsis Railway; also upwards of 3000 tons of ore now lying on the banks of the Lapilla Mine.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, AND FARMER WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, near the Bank of England, in the City of London, on Tuesday, November 30, at Two o'clock, the desirable and valuable FREEHOLD MINES, known as

LAPILLA, COMPANARIO, AND EVIDENCIA.

Situate in the province of HUELVA, SPAIN. They have been fully opened, and preparations have been made for carrying on operations on an extensive scale. Upwards of 11,000 tons of the mineral have been supplied to large manufacturing firms in England, who are willing to bear testimony as to its value; also upwards of 3000 tons of pyrites ore. Particulars, with conditions of sale, may be obtained of Messrs. LEWIS, MESSRS. MANN, and LONGDEN, Solicitors, 8, Old Jewry; and of the Auctioneers, 80, Cheapside, London.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862. THE LLANGYNOG UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). VALUABLE LEASEHOLD LEAD MINE, AND MINING PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EFFECTS FOR SALE.

MR. T. W. HILL is instructed by Mr. Robert Woodford, the Liquidator appointed by the Company, to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, in Oswestry, on Thursday, the 9th day of December, 1869, at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in one or more Lots, and subject to conditions then to be produced, THE ENTIRE BENEFICIAL INTEREST of the LLANGYNOG UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), in the LLANGYNOG LEAD MINES, comprising all the valuable Productive and Extensive Mines, Veins, and Beds of Lead, Ores of Lead, and other Metals and Minerals, known collectively as the Llangynog Lead Mines, Reservoir, Water Supply Rights, Easements, and Interests thereto belonging or appertaining, comprised in the respective leases, licences, and agreements for leases, under which the same are now held and have been long worked by the company, situate in the several parishes of LLANGYNOG and PENNANT, in the county of MONTGOMERY.

And also the WHOLE of the MOVABLE PLANT and MACHINERY of the said company, which comprises TWO POWERFUL WATER WHEELS for pumping and winding, with all necessary gearing, capstan, ropes, and apparatus, office furniture, and other effects at the mine. The mines, machinery, and plant will be found in full working order and condition, and may be inspected at any time upon application to the Manager at the Mines.

Detailed particulars of the various leasehold and other interests and plant will be shortly ready, and may be obtained at the offices of the Llangynog United Mining Company (Limited), Foregate-street, Chester; Messrs. DENNIS and GLENNE, mining engineers, Hafod-y-bwch, Ruabon; or Messrs. LONGUEVILLE, JONES, and WILLIAMS, solicitors, Oswestry; at each of which places maps of the property may be inspected, and all further information obtained.

LINTZ COLLIERY AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

MR. CHARLES BROUGH WILL SELL BY AUCTION, by order of the Liquidators of the Lintz Colliery Company (Limited), at the Queen's Head Hotel, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday, 11th December, at Two o'clock precisely, all that VALUABLE and CURRENT-GOING COLLIERY, called LINTZ COLLIERY, in the county of DURHAM, about nine miles from NEWCASTLE, comprising an area of 660 acres, estimated in the aggregate of the Main Col, Busty Bank, Three-quarters, and Brockwell Seams, to contain 1825 acres or thereabouts of unworked Coal, together with the COLLIERY PLANT, agents' and workmen's houses, stables, fire-brick works, 158 coke-ovens, and all other erections and buildings belonging thereto.

The works are connected with the Blaydon and Consett Branch of the North-Eastern Railway. Further particulars may be obtained at the offices of the Auctioneer, Blackett-street; of Mr. G. H. GOODE, the resident agent, Burnopfield; Mr. J. N. BROWN, Anglesey-chambers, Union-passage, Birmingham; Mr. H. W. WAINWRIGHT, Dudley, Worcestershire; or Messrs. R. P. and H. PHILIPSON, solicitors, Town Hall-buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PENDEEN CONSOLS MINE, ST. JUST, PENZANCE, CORNWALL.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following SPARE MACHINERY, viz.:

A 24 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 8 ft. stroke out, in good condition, without boiler; made by Messrs. Sandys, Vivian, and Co., Copper House Foundry, Hayle.

SIX PLUNGER POLES, with stuffing boxes and glands, viz.:

Two 6 in. x 6 in., one 5 in. x 5 in., one 4 in. x 4 in., all 10 ft. long.

The above may be inspected on application to Capt. HENRY EDDY, at the mine.

For further particulars and terms, apply to RICHARD WHITE, Esq., Trewolard, St. Just, or to—

DAVID COHEN, Parser and Secretary, 2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

SOUTH EXMOUTH MINE, HENNOCK, DEVON.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following, viz.:

40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE. 25 in. cylinder WHIM ENGINE, with CRUSHER attached.

60 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS in shaft. 30 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS at surface.

Timber, and various useful mining materials.

Apply to Capt. JOHN CORNISH, Frank Mills Mine, Christow; or to Mr. J. O. HARRIS, Public Accountant, 2, Grandy-street, Exeter.

TO BE SOLD, A MANGANESE MINE, situate in MERIONETHSHIRE. An extensive sett, in which two rich veins have recently been opened. Crushers, water-wheel, dressing-floors, and all necessary plant for working the mine. Thirty tons of ore (first produce) have been dressed, and is worth about £4 10s. per ton.

For particulars, and to treat, apply to Mr. A. H. MAURICE, Mining Engineer, Wrexham.

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNESLEY.

MESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Either for cash, or by deferred payments through wagon-leasing companies. WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY WAGGONS, WHEELS and AXLES, CARTS, LORRIES, WOOD WHEELS, PATENT WROUGHT IRON WHEELS and AXLES, BARROWS, PUMPS, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRABS, &c., &c. IRON WORKS—BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE. Catalogues free by post.

MARTIN'S PATENT PISTON, FOR STEAM AND OTHER ENGINES, Effecting a SAVING OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. IN FUEL, with TEN PER CENT. ADDITIONAL POWER.

Address,—MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND BOLTON, ST. HELEN'S FOUNDRY, (Patent Piston) SWANSEA.

PISTONS, AND AIR-PUMP BUCKETS, FITTED WITH

"PATENT ELASTIC METALLIC PACKING," Of which above FIVE THOUSAND have been made by

MESSRS. MATHER AND PLATT, SALFORD IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.

WARTON NATIVE OXIDE OF IRON

IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER PAINT IN BODY AND BRILLIANCY OF COLOUR, AND, UNLIKE LEAD PIGMENTS, IS INNOCUOUS TO THE WORKMEN USING IT. Prices may be obtained on application to the agents,—H. J. WALDUCK AND CO., No. 1, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

FRANCIS BERRY AND SONS, CALDERDALE IRON WORKS,

SOWERBY BRIDGE, YORKSHIRE, Makers of all kinds of ENGINEERS', BOILER MAKERS', AND SHIPBUILDERS' TOOLS, Of the newest and most improved construction; also PATENT STEAM HAMMERS, With the best and simplest hand and self-acting motion yet applied. ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

CRUSHER ROLLS.

THE SANDYCROFT FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED) are now manufacturing CRUSHER ROLLS of peculiarly hard and tough metal, and are open to UNDERTAKE the SUPPLY of any QUANTITY, and to any pattern that may be desired. Orders to be addressed direct to the company's works, Sandycroft, near Chester; or to their London office, No. 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE PATENT JIGGING MACHINE COMPANY. T. CURRIE GREGORY, MINING ENGINEER. OFFICES,—62, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

These companies possess the patents for the most approved machinery for all the processes of dressing ores, whereby a very great saving in cost is effected. The machinery is in successful operation at several mines in the kingdom, and is in increasing demand.

Mr. GREGORY, in connection with skilled engineers in various mining districts, has paid for the last two years special attention to this important department of mining, and it is only now, the process being in successful operation, that the attention of the public is called thereto.

Mr. GREGORY will be pleased to answer all enquiries, and give orders for inspection. He is prepared to give designs and estimates for the supply of machinery, and for the laying out of floors.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.

UPWARDS of 3000 LARCH POLES, 1000 OAK POLES, 500 OAKS and OAK PLANKS upwards of 20 feet long, in stock. RLM COAL-PIT RINGS and CHOCKS, ready cut, in stock. 1000 dozen CLOG BLOCKS, mostly men's. All kinds of ENGLISH TIMBER supplied in the round, and OAK and LARCH SCANTLING cut to sizes for railway and coal-wagon building. Dealer in all kinds of BRITISH TIMBER, MILLWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, COACH BUILDERS, WHEELWRIGHTS, &c., supplied on the most reasonable terms. JAMES ATKINSON, No. 63, GRANBY ROW, MANCHESTER.

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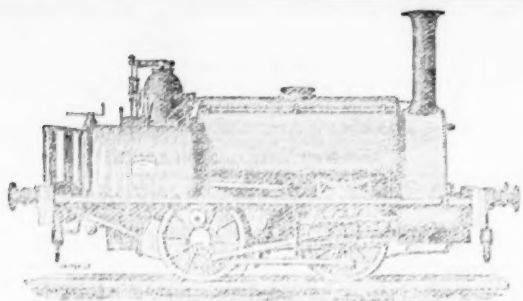
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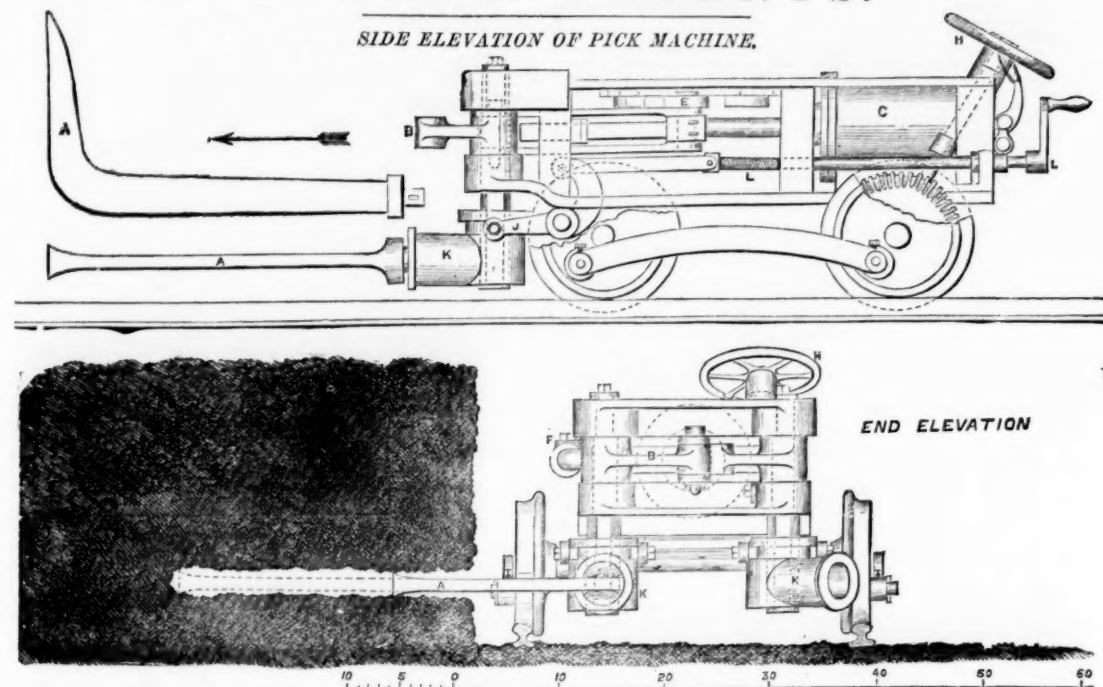
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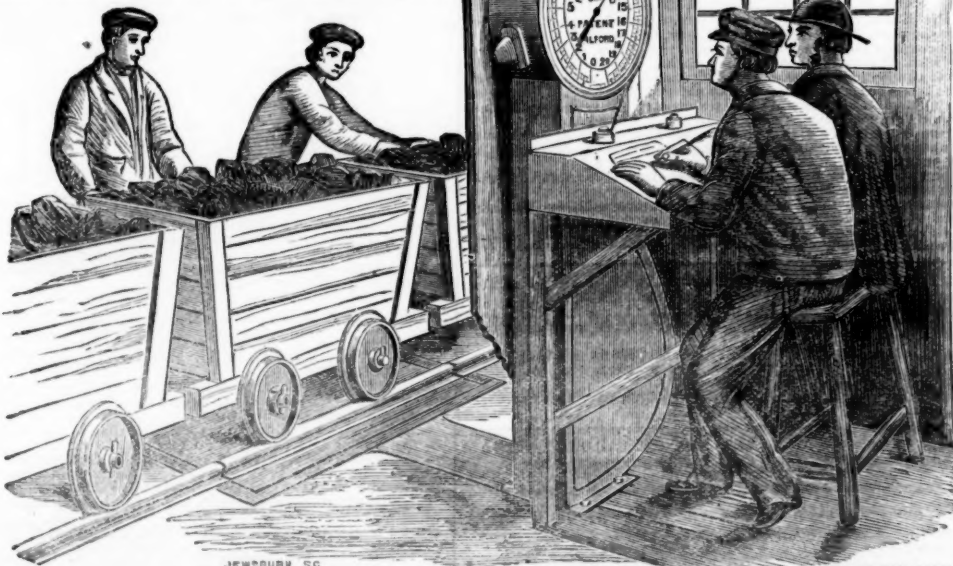
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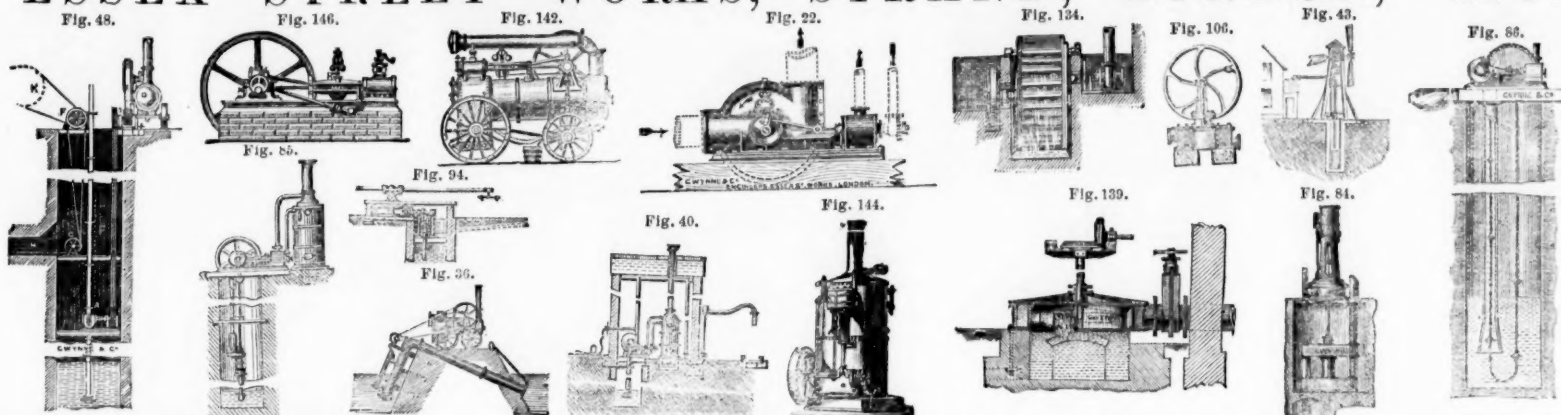


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Fig. 40.—Gwynne and Co.'s Combined Stationary Pumping Engine.
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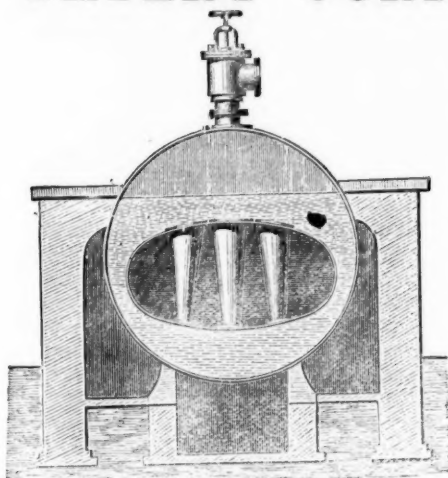
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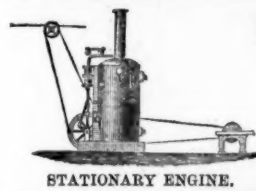
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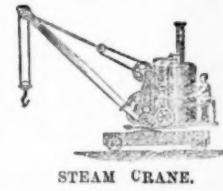
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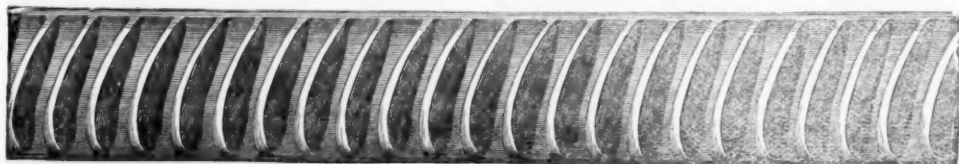
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500 Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 6 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1869
300 Botallack, c. St. Just	91 5 0	260	245 250	—	554 5 0	10 0	Aug. 1869
12000 Brecon, c. Cardigan*	1 0 0	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1 7	0 1 6	Oct. 1869
5094 Brecon Consols, c. Cardigan*	4 0 0	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	June 1869
6400 Cashwell, c. Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	—	0 6 6	0 3 6	Aug. 1869
916 Carrall, c. Newlyn	15 5 7	10	—	—	16 15 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1869
1280 Chanticleer, c. Flint	0 7 8	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 6 6	Nov. 1869
2450 Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan†	19 14 9	14	12 1/2	13	2 19 6	0 7 6	Oct. 1869
509 Crebrawase and Penkelt, c.†	—	—	—	—	2 5 0	1 5 0	April 1869
867 Cwm Erwin, c. Cardiganshire*	7 10 0	—	—	—	31 3 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1869
128 Cwmystwith, c. Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	—	—	—	387 10 0	2 0 0	July 1869
128 Derwent Mines, c.†	30 0 0	—	—	—	177 0 0	2 10 0	July 1869
1024 Devon Gt. Consols, c.†	1 0 0	145	125 130	—	1137 0 0	5 0 0	Sept. 1869
456 Ding Dong, c. Gwylfa†	49 14 6	25	23 25	—	5 0 0	1 10 0	Sept. 1869
1432 Dolcoath, c. c. Camborne	32 4 6	128	122 1/2	127 1/2	230 2 6	3 0 0	Oct. 1869
12800 Drake Walls, c. Calstock†	2 10 0	—	—	—	1 0 0	0 1 0	Oct. 1869
6144 East Caradon, c. St. Cleer†	2 14 6	—	7 1/2	6 1/2	14 11 6	0 2 0	July 1869
300 East Darren, c. Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—	—	—	174 10 0	2 0 0	Sept. 1869
6400 East Pool, c. Pool, Illogan	0 9 9	—	7 1/2	7 1/2	9 12 9	0 3 3	Nov. 1869
2800 East Wheel Lovell, c. Wendron†	3 9 0	10 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	6 16 0	2 0 0	Oct. 1869
2800 Excessor, c.†	2 0 0	—	—	—	74 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1869
5000 Frank Mills, c. Christow†	3 0 0	—	—	—	4 1 6	0 4 0	Nov. 1869
3500 Gwanton, c.†	3 10 6	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1869
15000 Great Laxey, c. Isle of Man*	4 0 0	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	11 5 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1869
3000 Great Northern Manganese*	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	5 p.ct.	Feb. 1869
5000 Great Wheal Vor, c. c. Helston†	40 0 0	14	13 1/2	14	15 1 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1869
12800 Herodfoot, c.†	8 10 0	45	40 45	—	51 0 0	1 10 0	Oct. 1869
1024 Holmbush and Kelly Bray, c.†	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1869
163 Levant, c. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	—	1101 0 0	2 0 0	Aug. 1869
400 Llanurion, c. Cardiganshire*	15 0 0	—	—	—	525 0 0	3 0 0	July 1869
3000 Maces & Saffin, c.†	20 0 0	—	28 29	—	4 0 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1869
9000 Marke Valley, c. Cardigan*	4 10 6	7	6 1/2	7 1/2	5 13 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1869
3000 Minera Boundary, c.†	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 13 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1869
1800 Minera Mining Co., c.†	25 0 0	—	170	—	263 3 3	4 10 0	Nov. 1869
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, c.†	7 0 0	134 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	6 p.ct.	July 1869
4000 Mynydd Iron Ore, c.†	3 7 0	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 11 6	0 3 0	Feb. 1869
2000 North Levant, c. St. Just	10 12 0	—	—	—	0 15 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1869
2000 Parys Mines, c.†	50 0 0	—	—	—	162 10 0	2 10 0	Aug. 1869
5000 Penhall, c.†	3 0 0	—	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 15 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1869
12800 Prince of Wales, c. Calstock†	0 12 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 9 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1869
1120 Providence, c.†	10 6 7	38	39 1/2	39 1/2	94 2 6	1 10 0	Sept. 1869
612 South Caradon, c. St. Cleer†	1 5 0	—	—	—	627 10 0	5 0 0	Sept. 1869
9000 South Darren, c. Cardigan*	3 6 6	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 17 6	0 1 6	May 1869
937 South Wh. Croft, c. Illogan†	24 10 0	—	—	—	2 10 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1869
496 So. Wh. Frances, c. Illogan†	18 18 9	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	374 13 6	1 0 0	Mar. 1869
249 Spearhead, c. St. Just	36 17 9	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	11 15 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1869
400 St. John's Consols, c.†	10 0 0	—	12 1/2	12 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
8771 St. Just Amalgamated, c.†	3 10 0	—	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1869
400 Summer Hill, c.†	3 18 6	—	—	—	2 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1869
6000 Tincroft, c. c. Pool, Illogan†	9 0 0	18	18 1/2	19 1/2	21 11 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1869
2000 Trumper Cons., c.†	11 10 0	22	22 1/2	23 1/2	9 8 0	0 14 0	Aug. 1869
12000 Van, c. Llanidloes†	4 5 0	38	37 1/2	38 1/2	0 10 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1869
3000 W. Chiverton, c. Perranzabuloe†	10 0 0	56	56 58	—	37 7 6	2 0 0	Aug. 1869
5000 West Godolphin, c. Breage†	0 1 0	—	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 0	July 1869
2882 West Great Work, c.†	5 11 0	—	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1869
512 West Wheal Frances, c. Illogan†	10 0 0	43	30 40	—	4 10 0	1 10 0	Oct. 1869
400 W. Wheal Seton, c. Camborne†	47 0 0	185	175 185	—	643 0 0	5 0 0	Oct. 1869
412 Wheal Bassett, c. Illogan†	5 2 6	—	40 45	—	632 10 0	1 0 0	June 1869
1024 Wheal Friendship, c.†	20 0 0	—	—	—	300 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1869
412 Wheal Jane, c.†	10 15 0	46	44 46	—	26 0 0	1 10 0	July 1869
4295 Wheal Kitty, c. St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 8 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1869
1024 Wheal Kitty, c.†	3 10 6	14	11 15	—	11 7 6	0 15 0	Oct. 1869
896 Wheal Margaret, c.†	13 17 6	12	10 13	—	76 16 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1869
1024 Wheal Mary Ann, c.†	8 0 0	18	16 17	—	69 5 0	0 15 0	Sept. 1869
1000 Wh. Mary Hutchins, c.†	2 12 6	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1869
80 Wheal Owles, c. St. Just†	70 0 0	—	—	—	244 18 0	1 12 0	Aug. 1869
396 Wheal Seton, c. c. Camborne	58 10 0	30	25 27	—	424 15 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1869
3000 Whitehead Lead, c.†	0 5 0	—	—	—	1 0 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1869
17000 Wicklow, c.†	2 10 0	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	49 0 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1869

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

35000	Alamos, I, Spain†	2 0 0	1½	1½ 1½	0 8 6	0 2 0	Oct. 1869
20000	Anglo-Australian, c. South Australia†	7 6 6	—	—	0 1 6	0 0 6	Aug. 1869
15000	Cape Copper Mining Co., S. Africa†	7 0 0	17	17 18	3 17 6	0 15 0	Nov. 1869
30000	Central American Assoc., c.†	0 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
10000	Copago Mining Co., Chile†	16 10 0	2½	2 3	0 4 0	0 4 0	April 1869
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey†	0 14 0	4½	4 4½	1 6 9	0 3 0	Aug. 1869
70000	English and Australian, c.†	2 10 0	—	—	—	0 0 9	Feb. 1869
25000	Fortuna, I, Spain†	2 0 0	2½	2½ 3	1 17 10	0 3 0	Oct. 1869
20000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia†	20 0 0	—	—	23 10 0	0 15 0	June 1867
10000	Gonnesa, I, Sardinia†	5 0 0	—	—	10	per cent.	Aug. 1868
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Austr†	1 0 0	½	½ ¾	0 1 10	0 0 7	Nov. 1868
12000	Linares, I, Spain†	3 0 0	2½	2½ 3¼	12 3 4	0 5 0	Oct. 1869
50000	Panuelico, c. Chile†	4 0 0	1¼	1¼ 2	10	per cent.	Yearly.
10000	Pontefract, s-I, France†	20 0 0	12½	12½ 13½	5 6 2	0 19 7	Dec. 1868
20000	Port Phillip, c. Clunes†	1 0 0	1½	1½ 1¾	1 1 10	0 1 6	Nov. 1868
11000	St. John del Rey Brazil†	15 0 0	13	13 16 17	6	per cent.	Nov. 1869
4000	Swedish Sulphur Ore†	2 10 0	—	—	81 10 0	4 5 0	Dec. 1867
13500	Vancover Coal Mining†	6 0 0	8¼	7½ 8	7½	per cent.	Dec. 1868
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	—	—	—	3 3 6	0 9 0	Nov. 1869
40000	West Canada Mining Co., c.†	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 7	0 7 7	July 1868
					0 19 6	0 2 6	May 1869